



A Weekly Journal of Pharmacy and the Drug-trade.

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THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST is supplied by subscription to the whole of the members of EIGHTEEN CHEMISTS' SOCIETIES in the British Empire, including Ireland, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, and the West Indies. Besides, its paid subscription circulation at home and to all parts of the civilised world is intrinsically and numerically unique.

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INSETS.

("C. & D.," Winter Issue, January 26, 1907.)

THE distribution of circulars and price-lists through THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST is a remarkably effective form of advertising to those who deal in chemicals, medicines and other kinds of chemists' goods. It originated with THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, and our method of distribution enables us to accept insets actually printed to the order of advertisers in the manner they desire. This is important, as such insets are not officially permitted to be distributed by newspaper post, while THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST method has official sanction. We thus ensure delivery, which to advertisers is a *sine qua non*.

The last annual report of the Postmaster-General states that in the year ending March 31, 1906, the number of undelivered packets was 27,099,174, an increase of 30,434 over the previous year.

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST's registers of buyers are so well kept that not a dozen copies of a "Winter Issue" are returned, and we make it our business to inquire into such cases. It follows that practically every copy of a CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST inset gets into the hands of a buyer. Write to the publisher for particulars as to position, cost, etc.

Summary.

The subjoined paragraphs give the gist of the more important matters in this issue, with the object of showing at a glance what has happened during the week. See also "Contents" in the first column.

THERE is more about prospects of pharmacy legislation on p. 57.

AN excellent advertising idea from New Zealand is reproduced on p. 48.

NOT a single competitor has solved last week's conundrum. Will they try again?

THE CENSUS OF PRODUCTION ACT has now been published, and we give a full abstract of it on p. 51.

OUR OBITUARY COLUMNS are exceptionally heavy this week, and include several well-known names (p. 46).

A LIVERPOOL chemist has been fined under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts for incorrect dispensing (p. 44).

A PROPOSAL to number poison-labels has been transmitted by the Privy Council to the Pharmaceutical Council (p. 58).

THE NEW REGULATIONS made by the Cape Government respecting the importation of opium into the Colony are printed on p. 42.

THE BOARD OF INLAND REVENUE has definitely decided not to alter the "breaking-bulk" regulation. See their letter to the London Chemists' Association on p. 60.

OUR WINDOW-TICKET WRITING COMPETITION has been so successful that we have more than doubled the amount originally offered in prizes, and a list of winners will be found on p. 52.

"XRAYSER" devotes his page in this issue to the story of Leblanc, founder of the alkali-industry, and shows that the German claim on behalf of Michel Jean Jerome Dizé is fallacious (p. 49).

THE names of persons who have passed the Major and Minor examinations (G.B.) this month are given in this issue. Four have passed the Major (seven in January 1906) and 109 the Minor (eighty-one in January 1906). See p. 58.

MR. JAMES CLARK, President of the Chemists' Assistants' Association, provides the portrait under Winter Session, and gives an opportunity to our biographer to make some remarks on the falling-off in assistants' organisations (p. 59).

THE IMPORT AND EXPORT BUSINESS of the United Kingdom during 1906 reached the remarkable total of 1,068 million pounds sterling. We epitomise the whole report on p. 50, and give the figures for chemicals, drugs, and allied products on p. 63.

THE CONDITIONS FOR LABELLING dispensed poisons in Natal are anomalous, owing to a blunder in the Act. The less potent of them require the poison-label and the more potent do not. We give full particulars of the case in point on p. 42.

THE SEVENTH INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF APPLIED CHEMISTRY is to be held in London in 1909, and in anticipation of it Mr. W. F. Reid read a paper to the London section of the Society of Chemical Industry this week on past Congresses (p. 54).

QUININE has been the absorbing topic of the week, all makers having advanced prices a further 1*d*. Otherwise the few other changes are minor, including firmer or higher prices for balsam copaiba, menthol, and cocoa butter. Cod-liver and peppermint oils tend easier (p. 64).

MR. J. RYMER YOUNG, of Warrington, has been elected President of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, in succession to Mr. R. A. Robinson, who has retired owing to his acceptance of the chairmanship of the Moderate party on the London County Council (p. 55).

THE DEGREES IN PHARMACY, proposed by the Universities of Birmingham and Edinburgh, gave rise to a slightly acrimonious discussion at the Pharmaceutical Council meeting on Wednesday (p. 56). The official party objects to any bodies other than the Society giving qualifications in pharmacy in Great Britain. There was a little anti-Scotch feeling about the discussion (p. 56), and the tone of it as a whole suggests the necessity for a school for councillors, which is dealt with in an editorial note (p. 52).

English News.

Local Newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the Trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

Brevities.

At the conclusion of the South African Products Exhibition, to be held in London on March 18, the exhibits are to be shown in Holland.

At Stockport on January 3, the wine-licence attached to the chemist's business at Romiley was transferred to Mr. Charles Parry, chemist and druggist, who has taken over the business.

The members of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society entertained the retiring President (Mr. R. A. Robinson) to dinner at the Holborn Restaurant on January 8. The proceedings were private, but compliments and music were freely interspersed with the items of the menu.

A sad bereavement has befallen Mr. T. A. Ward, chemist and druggist, Blackburn. While engaged in returning thanks for his initiation as Worshipful Master of a local lodge of Freemasons last week, a telegram was handed to Mr. Ward announcing the sudden death of a daughter at St. Annes-on-the-Sea.

Alderman Bird, J.P., chemist, Coventry, was presented on Wednesday afternoon, January 10, in St. Mary's Hall, with an illuminated address embracing the vote of thanks passed to him by the Coventry Education Committee on his retiring from the chairmanship. Alderman Webb Fowler, M.D., the present Chairman, made the presentation, and Alderman Bird, in replying, recalled incidents which had occurred during his thirty-six years' association in education work.

Football.

Wand's v. Thursday Excelsior.—Played at Stork's Head Ground, Leicester, on January 3, in bitterly cold weather. An exciting game resulted in the defeat of Wand's team by three goals to *nil*.

Drug-store Keepers.

It is expected that another association of drug-store keepers will be formed soon. Mr. Leggett, ex-secretary of the Association over which Mr. Huntrods presides, is said to be one of the moving spirits of the new body. It is proposed to hold a meeting in London about the time Parliament reassembles next month, when the attitude towards pharmacy legislation of the drug-store keepers in London who are not registered chemists will be ascertained, and a plan of campaign discussed.

French Legislation on Company Trading.

The French Chamber of Deputies is at present considering a Bill in which foreign companies trading in France will be required to pay a tax of $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. of their whole capital, no matter how little of the capital is appropriated to French trading. To combat this proposal a meeting of influential business men in London was convened by the London Chamber of Commerce on Tuesday, January 8, and, on the motion of Sir Samuel Boulton, it was decided that a deputation from the Chamber should wait upon the Foreign Office about the matter.

Chinese Trade-marks.

The "Trade-marks Journal" of January 9 contains an official notice stating that information has been received by the Board of Trade to the effect that owners of trade-marks can deposit the marks of which they claim to be proprietors in China. No regulations as to registration of marks are as yet in force in China, and the Board of Trade are not aware that the deposit of marks at the present time confers any legal status or right. It can, however, do no harm, seeing that deposits are being noted by the authorities and can be made without fee. It is believed that applications for the deposit of marks can be made to the Commissioners of Customs at Tientsin, Shanghai, and Canton. The Board also understand that marks are being numbered and filed, and that they are open to inspection.

Chemists as J.P.s.

The Lord Chancellor has added to the Commission of the Peace for the borough of Newark the name of Mr. Councillor Lawrence Priestley, pharmaceutical chemist,

Cartergate. Mr. Priestley has been on the Newark Town Council for some years, and has taken an active interest in public affairs; he is at the present time Chairman of the Education Committee, and the dignity of being appointed a magistrate has been well earned. Another addition to the Bench is Mr. Councillor T. Oliver Quibell, chemist and druggist, who, though not now in the retail trade, is one of the partners in a successful firm of manufacturers of chemical manures, disinfectants, soap, etc. His father was formerly in business as a chemist in Stodman Street, Newark, when the style of the firm was Harvey & Quibells.

Contracts.

The following contracts have been settled:

Grantham Town Council have accepted the tender of J. Cox & Son, for drugs.

Rotherham Board of Guardians have accepted the tender of Newton, Chambers & Co., for Izal.

The Biggleswade Hospital Board have decided that in future drugs shall be obtained by tender from local chemists.

Canterbury City Council.—Messrs. Walker & Harris, Sun Street, Canterbury, to be Corporation chemists for the half-year.

Stockport Town Council.—Mr. J. C. Arnfield, pharmaceutical chemist, 7 Lower Hillgate, Stockport, to be chemist to the hospital.

Spennymoor Urban District Council.—Messrs. Davis, Goodall & Co., disinfectant manufacturers, Robson Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne, for 15-per-cent. carbolic powder at 3*l.* 10*s.* per ton; and Messrs. Parkin, Ness & Co., of Darlington, for 15-per-cent. carbolic powder in pound packets at 9*s.* per gross, and sulphur candles at 18*s.* per gross.

Gloucester Town Council.—Mr. H. A. Sumner, chemist and druggist, 52 Westgate Street, Gloucester, for drugs, disinfectants, and dressings to the isolation hospitals; Messrs. Johns & Sons, 21 Commercial Road, Gloucester; Mr. R. T. George, and Mr. H. Hargreaves, pharmaceutical chemist, The Cross, Gloucester, for disinfectants. Both contracts for twelve months.

Sheffield Notes.

The medical officer of health reported to the last meeting of the Health Committee of the City Council that he estimated the cost of the distribution of disinfectants in bottles would be 80*l.* per annum, and he was authorised to adopt the system.

Mr. E. A. Craven, chemist and druggist, who has been with Mr. Botham, Upper Broughton, Manchester, has acquired the business hitherto carried on by Mr. F. Medley at 18 Bridgehouses, Sheffield. A post-office is attached. Mr. Medley, who purchased a pharmacy at Fir Vale a short time ago, is now concentrating his energies in that district, and will shortly open a branch pharmacy in Firth Park—a growing part.

Fires.

A fire occurred on January 1 at the shop of Nuttall, druggist, of 204 Ashton Road, Oldham, through some cotton-wool used for window-decorations becoming ignited. Fortunately the damage done was not extensive.

On January 5 a fire, which assumed considerable proportions, broke out at the premises of the Natural Food Co., Ltd., in Patriot Square, Bethnal Green. By the time the brigade arrived the flames had already made great progress, and, despite the efforts of about twenty engines and over 100 firemen, extensive damage was done, the building in which the outbreak started being practically destroyed. Great anxiety was felt as to the surrounding property, but the men worked their hardest, and very little damage was done except to the premises in which the fire originated.

Midland Notes.

Birmingham is being warned concerning a thief who telephones for articles, sends a messenger with the stolen bill-heads of a well-known firm, gets the goods, and decamps.

A number of jars fell from the shelves in the window of Martyn's Drug-stores in Queen Street, Wolverhampton, on January 2, completely smashing the large plate-glass window.

Miss Eunice M. Brookes, of Gillett Road, Edgbaston, has joined the ever-increasing ranks of the lady pharmacists, she having crossed the bridge last week at the London examinations.

The death is announced at Walsall of Mr. Edgar, a promising young pharmacist, who served his apprenticeship with Mr. Morris, of that town. He had been in failing health for some time.

On Wednesday Mr. Alderman Clayton, Ph.C., completed twenty-one years as Chancellor of the Birmingham Exchequer, and he was entertained at dinner by his colleagues at the Queen's Hotel.

Mr. F. Stokes Dewson, principal of the Central School of Pharmacy, Birmingham, was presented at Christmas with a gold watch, suitably engraved, by a large number of his past and present women pharmaceutical students, as an expression of their great regard for him.

Mr. Marshall Freeman, barrister-at-law, has been elected Chairman of the Patents, Designs, and Trade-marks Committee of the Birmingham Chamber of Commerce. The committee is interesting itself largely at the present time in Merchandise-marks Act reform, a subject on which Mr. Freeman has written in the *C. & D. Diary*. The Chancellor of the Exchequer (Mr. Asquith) is announced as the principal guest of the Chamber at its annual banquet on January 29.

Sealing-wax works are looked upon by Birmingham girls as a sort of health-resort. Mr. J. F. Craddock has for some time past received countless applications for work in the resin department of his factory from girls who suffer from anæmia or consumption in its early stages. After a few months the girls show a marked improvement in physical development and a considerable gain in weight and general health. In Messrs. Cadbury's cocoa-factory the girls employed in the room where the chocolate-cream is made are remarkably rosy and healthy. So says the "Daily Mail."

The old order changeth and giveth place to the new. The stalwarts of local pharmacy are gradually falling off the stage, among them, and recently, Mr. Brunt and Mr. H. T. Done. Curiously, both of them were engaged in business in the same thoroughfare, and not very far apart, the former having had for many years the business which was at one time Mr. Leah's, together with a small branch at Bordesley Green. Mr. Brunt was a very genial man, and did excellent service to the craft of pharmacy in many ways. He was the Secretary of the local Association for some years. On his marriage a handsome tea-and-coffee service was presented to him as a mark of the esteem of his fellow-chemists. It is gratifying to know that at his funeral the brethren mustered in strong force to show their last respects.

A Danger of Seidlitz.

A young schoolmistress at Isycoed, near Wrexham, has died after taking the contents of the blue paper of a seidlitz powder with some loose tartaric acid. It tasted very nasty, and she died in a few minutes. The doctor said at the inquest the taking of the contents of a blue packet with an insufficient quantity of tartaric acid is liable to cause death to anyone with a weak heart, such as the deceased had.

Poisoning Suspected.

An inquest was held at Hendon, on January 7, on the body of Clara Beatrice Sparkes (51), wife of a jobbing builder, the death being attributed to poisoning. The evidence of relatives indicated that the deceased had been suffering from hysteria and arsenical poisoning. Evidence by Dr. M. Baker, Dr. William Bower, and Dr. B. H. Spilsbury tended to support the poisoning view, and the inquiry was adjourned for an analysis to be made.

A Poisoning Allegation.

At Northfleet on January 3, the Kent County Justices heard further evidence in connection with the charge against George Rhodes of administering poison to his wife (*C. & D.*, December 29, 1906, p. 957). Mrs. Rhodes accuses her husband of putting poison in her beer, in milk, in soup, and on a piece of toast, all of which the accused gave to her. Dr. D. N. Wiseman gave evidence that he had been treating Mrs. Rhodes for the past three months for debility and dyspepsia. She became worse, and on December 3 she made a statement to him. The next day he gave her a bottle of medicine having a slightly brownish tint. The medicine now in the bottle (produced) was darker in colour than that he gave Mrs. Rhodes, and not so clear. Subsequently Mrs. Rhodes gave him a white powder which Dr.

Charles Flood determined to be ammoniated mercury, and he came to the conclusion that her symptoms were such as would be caused by that poison. Dr. Charles Flood, of Northfleet, having given evidence as to finding the poison in the mixture and in some toast, the hearing of the case was adjourned.

The Sale of Arsenic.

At the inquest on the woman Merritt, who died at Maidstone from arsenical poisoning (see *C. & D.*, January 5, p. 13), the Chief Constable stated that very careful inquiries had been made as to the purchase of arsenic, but the police were unable to trace the source. Arsenic is very largely sold in that district, he said, as a weed-killer. Mr. Corfe, chemist, of Gabriel's Hill, sold it by the gallon. It was also stored at Messrs. Vinson & Co.'s chemist's shop for a firm of nurserymen. The Coroner decided to send for Mr. A. F. Corfe, pharmaceutical chemist, and on his arrival the Coroner informed him that they wanted a little information as to the arsenic contained in a weed-killer sold by him. Mr. Corfe said it was sold in solution in quantities of 1, 2, and 5 gals. It was contained in sealed iron drums, which were labelled "Poison." Each sale was carefully registered in the poison-book. They always recommended their customers to return the tins to them because of their poisonous nature. The Coroner: Have you ever heard of any accidents occurring from this weed-killer? Mr. Corfe: I have read of cases where deaths have been caused through ignorant persons using the tins. There was one case of a man who stored some beer in one. The Coroner: I hope it will be generally known how extremely careful people should be with these tins. Mr. Corfe: We should like it to be more widely known. The Coroner: We will advertise it widely for you.

The Prescribing Question.

At an inquest held at Westminster, on January 8, on the body of a woman named Willen, Elizabeth Wilson said the deceased woman, who was a friend of hers, was taken ill on Christmas Day, and, as she flatly refused to have a doctor, witness recommended her to have some medicine from Mr. Wells, a Charlwood Street chemist. Witness went to Mr. Wells and described Mrs. Willen's symptoms, and he gave her some medicine, which was repeated several times. The physio seemed to do her good, as did the diet which Mr. Wells also prescribed. No doctor saw the woman until shortly before her death.—Albert Angel Ozanne, chemist and druggist, stated that he traded as "T. Wells." The business belonged to a company, and he had been their manager for many years. From the very first he said the woman ought to have a doctor, but having known Miss Wilson a long time he gave her a simple mixture. He knew what to give the deceased, because he had had the same symptoms himself in an exaggerated form, and he judged partly from what his doctor gave him. He did not believe it would be possible for a chemist to keep open shop if he did not prescribe.—The Coroner (Mr. John Troutbeck) said it was very imprudent to prescribe for a person he had not seen.—Drs. Kelman and Trevor said the medicine prescribed by Mr. Ozanne was proper for the complaint, but the case was a very serious one. Death was due to heart-failure from cystitis and chronic Bright's disease.—The Coroner said the case raised a very old question as to how far chemists were entitled to go when people went to them for medicine. One could only trust that the discussion of the case might induce the public to take a more reasonable view of the matter, and not ask chemists to do what they did not seem able to resist. It was obvious that the public were very much to blame in the matter.—The jury returned a verdict in accordance with the medical evidence.

Poisoning-cases.

The record of deaths from poison since our last issue includes one fatality from potassium cyanide, one from ammonia, three from laudanum, one from belladonna and chloroform liniment, two from spirit of salt, one from "chlorodyne," one from oxalic acid, three from carbolic acid, and one from morphine sulphate tablets, but the last has still to be investigated. Seven of the cases were suicidal, and the rest accidents. Two of the suicides were with spirit of salt, two with carbolic acid, two with laudanum, and one with potassium cyanide.

Irish News.

Local newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the Trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

Fire.

On January 4 a fire was discovered in the pharmacy belonging to Messrs. Blair, Patrick Street, Cork. The fire-brigade arrived promptly, and were soon able to extinguish the flames. The outbreak was caused by a defective flue.

Personal.

Mr. Robert F. McCartney, pharmaceutical chemist, The Diamond, Coleraine, has been re-elected a member of the Coleraine Urban Council. He would have had a contest, but an opponent withdrew at the last moment and gave him and his colleagues a walk over.

Business Change.

The pharmaceutical business of Mr. H. Napier Allen, L.P.S.I., ex-President of the Pharmaceutical Society, Henry Street, Dublin, has been transferred to the Apothecaries' Hall of Ireland, Mary Street, Dublin. Mr. Allen's late pharmacy is now in the hands of the house-agents.

A Disinfectant Deal.

The Taraline Manufacturing Co., Manchester, obtained a decree for 15*l.*, with 4*l.* expenses, at the Londonderry Recorder's Court on January 3 against Messrs. Mooney & Co., Londonderry. A traveller of the plaintiffs induced Messrs. Mooney to become buying-agents for his company's goods, and to take 15*l.* worth of disinfectants, to be paid for in three months. Defendants denied that they agreed to purchase the goods, the agreement being to take up the agency and pay monthly for any goods that were sold. None of the goods were sold. The plaintiffs also undertook to advertise the goods.

Fatal Domestic Remedy.

At an inquest at Belfast on January 4 on a five-day old child it was stated that the nurse made up a mixture containing "a pennyworth of magnesia, pennyworth of manna, pennyworth of sugar, pennyworth of tincture of rhubarb, pennyworth of essence of aniseed, and half-pennyworth of laudanum." She boiled the mixture for an hour [the quantity of water is not stated in the report which we have received], and gave a teaspoonful to the infant, who died next day. Dr. Watson said in his opinion "when the concoction was simmering on the fire the opium rose to the top, and the quantity given the infant was almost entirely opium." The verdict was death from misadventure.

Arsenic-poisoning.

An inquest which lasted from seven o'clock on January 2 to two o'clock the next morning was held at Antrim as to the death of a farmer, named Joseph Young, who died on December 13. The contents of the deceased's stomach were found by Professor Barklie, Belfast, to contain arsenic. One of the witnesses, Dr. Samuel Gawn, said he supplied Young with some powdered arsenic in a small bottle for applying to angleberries on a horse's leg. He labelled the bottle "For external use only," but made no charge for the poison, as he did not sell poisons or keep a poison-book. Deceased's brother said that when he told Dr. Gawn that Joseph had taken some of the contents of the bottle the doctor told him the powder was not dangerous, and consequently no doctor was called. The Coroner thought the bottle should have been labelled "Poison," but Dr. Gawn replied that he had no poison-labels. Mr. F. T. Smith, druggist, Antrim, gave evidence that Joseph Young called on him on December 8 for arsenic to treat angleberries, but witness refused to supply the poison on account of deceased's intemperate habits and from what he (witness) knew of his financial straits. The jury returned a verdict of "Suicide by arsenic," and all but the foreman agreed to a rider that Dr. Gawn was negligent in not visiting deceased after being informed that some of the poison had been taken. Dr. Gawn protested against the rider.

MR. R. M. HUME, late of Souza's, Rangoon, chemists to the Indian Government, has purchased Mr. Andrew Forrester's pharmacy, 82 Main Street, Bainsford, Falkirk.

Scotch News.

Local newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the Trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

An Expensive Patient.

Each bed in the Edinburgh Royal Infirmary cost 62*l.* in 1906. Lord Salvesen, presiding at the annual general meeting, stated that one patient alone had cost 60*l.* for medicines.

Saccharin-smuggling.

As we have had some inquiry (official and other) regarding the importation of saccharin as health salts, we may state that the information was given in a Glasgow (not Dundee) newspaper.

Dundee Notes.

Dr. J. P. Kuenen, Professor of Physics at the Dundee University College, has resigned the position, on his appointment to the Chair of Physics at Leyden.

A local evening paper has taken up the subject of commissions to medical men, dealt with in the *C. & D.* last week, and says: "The local representatives of King Edward may feel called upon to make inquiry concerning the names of the five worthies who opposed a recommendation that the law should be obeyed."

Co-operative Drugs.

The chemists of Alloa are interested in a recommendation by the directors of the Alloa Co-operative Society to start a drug-department. The society has a turnover of 3,000*l.* a week. At a special meeting of the members recently, the proposal was adopted with but one dissentient, and the chairman said the committee would get a first-class man to manage the department.

Profiting by the Earthquake.

Sir John Leng, of Dundee, who recently died in California, in his last letter to the "Dundee Advertiser" about the San Francisco earthquake, told about the boom in property, and said:

One modest druggist, whose profits from pills and potions had never exceeded \$100 a month, sublet his \$75 store for \$600 a month for three years, sold out his household goods, packed his family trunks, and sped away to live in Europe in affluence on the money that will reach him monthly without his working for it.

[If this paragraph should catch the druggist's eye, we shall be glad to see him at 42 Cannon Street.—EDITOR.]

Business Changes.

Mr. James K. Walker is disposing of his pharmacy in St. James's Place, Paisley, owing to his removal to London to take over the business of Marion James & Ker.

Mr. F. D. S. Robertson, of Robertson & Campbell, analytical and consulting chemists, 128 Wellington Street, Glasgow, has assumed Mr. J. C. Gregory, B.Sc.(Lond.), A.I.C., late of Birmingham, as a partner.

The old-established business of Lindsay & Gilmour, chemists and druggists, 11 Elm Row, Edinburgh, carried on by the executors of Mr. Wm. Gilmour, F.R.S.E., since his death on November 16, 1905, was transferred as at November 3 last to Mr. Wm. Gilmour, son of the deceased, who has for some time managed the business and will now carry it on on his own behalf under the same firm name.

Glasgow Notes.

The designation "cash chemist" is beginning to take on here now.

Local chemists had a busy time during the New Year festivities supplying pick-me-ups.

Some very attractive displays are to be seen in chemists' windows at present, a number of them being beautifully draped.

Mr. Thomas Macmaster, chemist and druggist, Partick, is opening a branch at Jordan Hill, a rising western suburb of Glasgow.

A portion of J. & J. White's chemical-works at Shawfield, Rutherglen, was destroyed by fire on Monday. The damage done is supposed to be under 5,000*l.*

Glasgow is not without a pharmaceutical vocalist. Mr. Robt. Dickson, chemist and druggist, New City Road, has been in great request at various functions during the past three months. He has a fine baritone voice.

French News.

(From the "C. & D." Paris Correspondent.)

MEDICINAL SPIRITS.—An Excise circular, stating that persons selling "eau des Carmes," "alcool de menthe," and similar preparations containing spirit must take out a spirit-licence, caused uneasiness to some Southern pharmacists. Representations were made to the chief of the Excise at Marseilles, who wrote explaining that such licence is not required when these preparations are sold as medicaments, and that his circular principally applied to grocers and general dealers, who often stock these preparations.

A QUESTION OF SECRET REMEDY.—"Thyroidine" is the name of a product manufactured by M. Bouty, pharmacist, Paris, and largely advertised in fashion papers and other periodicals read by ladies as a remedy for obesity. The communications of MM. Bardet, Albert Robin, and Dignat to the Therapeutical Society in 1904 drew attention to the probable dangers of the treatment, fatal accidents being possible in some cases. Bouty was accordingly prosecuted for advertising a "secret remedy" which did not figure in the Codex and had not been approved by the Academy of Medicine. It was agreed for the defence that by the law of April 25, 1895, the manufacture of serums and vegetable substances of organic origin is permitted; but the Court held that this Act applies exclusively to vegetable substances, and fined the pharmacist 8*fr.*, and costs, for contravention of the Article 36 of the Law of Germinal. A second plea was that the law forbidding secret remedies in France is practically obsolete and never enforced, and that many modern secret remedies are of great therapeutic value. The Court did not deny "the justice, in a certain measure, of these statements," but "fully understood that while the authorities can not or will not prosecute the innumerable pharmaceutical specialities daily produced so long as they are inoffensive, they can and do act when competent persons or public bodies point out those dangerous to public health, as in this instance." This case is interesting at the present moment, when the French Government is taking measures to enforce a medicine stamp-duty, as it draws attention to the anomaly of taxing pharmaceutical preparations which legally are supposed not to exist.

MEDICINE STAMP-TAX.—The French Parliament reassembled on Monday last, after the short New Year recess, and consequently a definite decision may be looked for at no very remote date regarding the medicine stamp-tax. A new amendment has been suggested in the form of a 3-per-cent. tax, to include all French pharmaceutical specialities exported (the proposals so far have exempted exports), in view of the comparatively large trade done in these products abroad, and especially in South America. To meet such a proposal, the leading manufacturers here are studying a scheme for establishing a combine for putting up all their products for export in Belgium—that is, a short way across the French frontier. It is reported that the manufacturers and retail pharmacists are not all working together with the full good understanding against the tax that was expected in the first instance, but at the same time energetic steps continue to be taken to oppose the measure. On the other hand, the leading French newspapers have protested against the detriment the proposed tax will probably have on their advertising departments, and M. Caillaux, the Minister of Finances, has received a deputation on the subject from members of the Press. The leading wholesale druggists report a perfect avalanche of returns of pharmaceutical preparations from retail chemists who wish to avoid having to pay the proposed tax, and some of the wholesale firms have issued notices to their customers that the latter will be debited for the amount of the tax on such returned goods, if imposed. Of course, the reason for this is that the goods have to be returned to the makers when possible, and this takes time when an unexpectedly large quantity of goods has to be handled.

A YOUNG RUSSIAN PHARMACIST, who recently was refused admission to the examination as pharmacist's assistant because he had been fifteen months of the requisite service ill, has, on appeal to the Czar, been admitted to the examination.

Australasian News.

Commonwealth.

TRADE-SECRETS.—The "Melbourne Age," referring to the meeting of the London Chamber of Commerce in regard to the disclosure of the composition of proprietary medicines which it was thought was required under the Commerce Act, states, after quoting Section 16:

It will be seen that while there is no desire to secure the disclosure of any trade-secrets, the Act makes the health of the community the question of first importance, and it is insisted by the Customs Department that this is a perfectly justifiable attitude to take up. The Controller-General stated that it was of the utmost importance that the public should be made acquainted with the component parts of the medicines or food they take. Some of the articles, it is known, contain a large proportion of pure alcohol, which might be highly injurious to delicate constitutions, and it was very necessary that protection should be given to unfortunate individuals who seek relief from this kind of remedy. It is highly improbable that any deputation to Lord Elgin, or any other British statesman, for that matter, would have any effect on a country with constitutional powers like those of the Commonwealth in its legislation for the protection of the health of its people.

New South Wales.

THE ELECTION CANDIDATES at the Federal elections include two chemists. Mr. Gregory McGirr, of Parkes, a candidate for the Senate, passed his final at Sydney in 1903, and is in business at Parkes. The other chemist, a Labour-Socialist candidate for the House of Representatives, is Mr. T. James O'Brien, who was registered in 1897 under the assistant section of the Pharmacy Act.

New Zealand.

THE EXHIBITION which is being held at Christchurch is of an international character, but does not contain many exhibits from Great Britain or foreign countries. The New Zealand Press gives the impression that there are no trade exhibits at all; but this, we find, is due to the fact that notices of the exhibition are only inserted if paid for. The "C.D.A." deals with the exhibits of interest to the druggists in the December number.

PHARMACY BOARD.—At the biennial elections for the Pharmacy Board of New Zealand, Messrs. Hanlon and Wilton were re-elected for the Central District (Wellington), while the members were re-elected without opposition for the other districts: Auckland, Messrs. Ratjen and Mackay; Canterbury, W. Barrett and Bonnington; Otago, Bagley and Haslett. Mr. Haslett takes the place of Mr. T. Johnstone for Otago; Mr. Bonnington takes the place of Mr. Pappill for Canterbury. For Auckland, Messrs. Graves Aickin and T. A. Crawford both resigned in 1905, and their places were taken by the two gentlemen who have just been re-elected. The Pharmacy Board of New Zealand is constituted of four members for the Central District (Wellington), in whose hands the routine administration of the law practically rests, with two members for each of the three other provincial districts—Auckland, Canterbury, and Otago. The representatives of these districts are called together periodically when important matters of policy are discussed.

Queensland.

ALCOHOLIC PROPRIETARIES.—A deputation representing the drapers, grocers, and chemists of Queensland waited on the Premier and Chief Secretary on October 29, 1906, in reference to the prosecutions for selling alcoholic proprietary medicines. The Premier stated that medicine containing alcohol should have that ingredient stated on the label. For the guidance of general dealers a list is being prepared of medicines which any country storekeeper may sell. Medicines other than those named in the list could not be sold without incurring penalties. In the meantime prosecutions have been suspended.

Tasmania.

PRIZE POTATOES.—Mr. Russell Kidd, Launceston, whose experimental work on potato-growing was referred to in the *C. & D.*, April 28, 1906, p. 635, has been awarded a first prize at the New Zealand International Exhibition for his new potato—"The Gem of the South."

South African News.

(From the "C. & D." Correspondents.)

Note.—"The Chemist and Druggist" is regularly supplied by order to all the members of all the Pharmaceutical Societies in British South Africa, viz.:

South African Pharmaceutical Association.
Pharmaceutical Society of Cape Colony.
Natal Pharmaceutical Society.
Transvaal Pharmaceutical Society.
Rhodesia Pharmaceutical Society.
Northern District Chemists' Association.
Pharmaceutical Society of Orange River Colony.

Cape Colony.

MR. J. E. JONES, chemist and druggist, of W. N. Cooper & Co., Mafeking, is returning shortly to England.

CUSTOMS DECISIONS.—The various parties to the South African Customs Union have decided that Apenta water is dutiable at 15 per cent. *ad valorem*; Epsom salts in bulk and Steele's white-ant exterminator at 3 per cent. *ad valorem*. If of British origin a rebate of 3 per cent. *ad valorem* is allowed.

THE OPIUM REGULATIONS.—Stringent regulations regarding the importation of opium into Cape Colony were issued on December 17, 1906. These require a permit, signed by the Colonial Secretary or his authorised officer, stating amount required, port of entry, name of applicant (who must be a chemist, dentist, or doctor), giving his business or professional address. The most important portion of the new regulation is Section 2, which says:

All permits shall be deemed to be issued under the following conditions, which conditions may or may not be endorsed on all permits as the Colonial Secretary may direct, but shall be binding whether so endorsed or not.

1. That the article shall only be disposed of—whether by way of sale or otherwise—for medicinal purposes.

2. No quantity shall be parted with if there is reasonable suspicion that it is to be used, directly or ultimately, for purposes other than medicinal purposes; and before parting with any quantity, the person demanding the same shall be required, where no medical prescription is produced, to fully state the purposes for which the article is to be used by him; and the quantity supplied shall be limited in each case to such amount as may be reasonably requisite for the medicinal purposes stated.

3. A special record in a special book shall be kept in such form as may be directed by the Minister, and be at all times open to Government inspection—fully disclosing all acquisitions, whether by importation or otherwise, and all dealings with the articles imported or otherwise acquired, with the name and address of each purchaser and particulars of the article and quantity supplied and of the purposes for which it is obtained in each case.

The third clause of this practically puts all the articles enumerated into Part 1 of the Poison Schedule. These are "gum opium, extract of opium, poppies, and preparations of poppies." The inclusion of the last item will tend to cause a lot of confusion in trade circles.

Natal.

BUSINESS IN THIS COLONY is still "dead slow," reports a correspondent writing on December 15, and one requires to have a very optimistic imagination to see any betterment in the future.

MALARIA.—The lantern-lecture by Dr. Murison on this subject, to which we referred in our issue of December 29, was given in Messrs. Reed & Champion's rooms in West Street, Durban, before about twenty-five members of the Natal Pharmaceutical Society and other friends. Mr. J. H. Millar, President of the Society, was in the chair. The lecture was divided into two parts, and was excellently illustrated with lantern-slides, showing *Anopheles*, *Culex*, *Stegomyia* (the carrier of yellow fever), and other insects which convey filaria from man to man. Dr. Murison was heartily thanked for his lecture on the motion of Mr. G. A. Champion, President of the Natal Pharmacy Board. Mr. Fleming Johnston was likewise thanked for lending his lantern, which was ably manipulated by Mr. King, of Allen & Hanburys.

THE PRESCRIPTION-LABELLING CASE.—Further details of the hearing of the charge against Mr. W. J. H. Thomas and Mr. Fleming Johnston (*C. & D.*, January 5, p. 7) show that

it has created a ferment among Natal chemists. No fewer than eight of the principal chemists in Durban were subpoenaed as witnesses for the defence, and three medical practitioners also gave evidence. The Clerk of the Peace prosecuted, and Mr. Gordon was for the defence. The following are the sub-sections of the Act referred to in the charge of dispensing A.B.C. liniment without labelling it "Poison":

(a) If the box, bottle, vessel, wrapper, or cover in which any poison is contained on delivery to the purchaser be, in every case of sale of such poison, distinctly labelled with the name and address of such chemist and druggist with the name of the article and with the word "Poison."

(c) If the sale be to a person producing the prescription of a medical practitioner prescribing any poison now enumerated or hereafter added to the list of poisons named in Division 1 of Schedule A to this Act, in manner provided by the 33rd Section of this Act, and if an entry be made in a book to be kept for that purpose, setting forth the date of sale, the name of the purchaser, and the ingredients and quantities of the prescription.

In his evidence Mr. Thomas stated that he was in charge of Mr. Johnston's branch store at Old Dutch Road. He holds the Minor diploma of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, and is on the register of the Colony as a chemist and druggist. The liniment was dispensed by him from a prescription written by Dr. Howden. He (witness) did not label the bottle "Poison," but put it into a triangular poison-bottle, and affixed the usual red, white, and black label, with the words "Caution" and "Not to be taken" in bold letters. He considered he had complied with the requirements of the law by so doing. The prescription simply stated "The Liniment," and had no mention of the word "Poison," otherwise he would have labelled the bottle so. It was his custom to adhere strictly to the instructions written by the medical practitioner. The Assistant Clerk of the Peace at this stage withdrew the charge against Mr. Fleming Johnston, who was then called as a witness, and stated that he would have dispensed the prescription exactly as his assistant had done. Mr. Gordon then called Mr. George A. Champion, President of the Natal Pharmacy Board, who said that had he dispensed the preparation he would have put it into a special poison-bottle, and would have labelled it in the same way as the bottle produced. He would not have put the word "Poison" on the bottle, unless directed to do so by the prescriber. He believed, though, that the Natal Act requires him to do so, thereby differing from the English Act and that of the Cape Colony. He thought there must be a clerical error in the Act. He was intimately acquainted with the provisions of the Natal Act, and thought that in Clause "c" of Section 38, the whole of Schedule A should have been included, instead of only Division 1 of Section "A." The clause under which accused was charged was practically unknown to the chemists, and, moreover, was absurd, seeing that greater restrictions were placed on the weaker poisons than on the stronger. He had for years been endeavouring, in his official capacity, to induce the Natal Government to remove the disabilities under which chemists in the Colony suffer, owing to the irksome and peculiar provisions of the Act, but up to the present he had been unable to obtain any redress. Mr. D. S. B. Anderson, Secretary of the Natal Pharmaceutical Society, gave corroborative evidence of custom; while Dr. Pearson, Dr. Bray, and Dr. Howden agreed that the liniment had been correctly labelled as medical men desired. The prosecuting solicitor contended that it was a question of what the Act stated, and not the custom of chemists. For the defence, Mr. Gordon submitted that the sub-section under which his client was charged meant the sale of poisons specifically. The defendant followed the terms of Sub-section "c," which govern the sale of poisons as given in the prescriptions, and had carried out all the requirements of the law. There was a great difference between a poison *per se* and a poison comprised in a medical prescription—a distinction which the Act clearly recognised. He pointed to the custom of medical men and chemists, which had obtained in the Colony for many years. If the contention of the prosecution were correct, then chemists had been breaking the law for the past ten years, the period during which the Medical and Pharmacy Act had been in operation. He contended

that the directions contained in the schedule annexed to the Act, and relied on by the prosecution, were *ultra vires*, there being no authority for the directions being there. Quoting from the British Pharmacy Act, he showed that provision is there made for such directions; but the Natal Act contains no similar powers, and, therefore, the Magistrate must disregard them entirely. The Magistrate reserved judgment until the following day, when the Acting Clerk of the Peace asked for a postponement of the Magistrate's decision, owing to certain instructions having been telegraphed by the Attorney-General from Pietermaritzburg. This was granted.

Orange River Colony.

REGISTERED.—Peter Marshall, M.B., C.M. (Glas.), and Thomas Stream, M.B., B.S. (Glas.), have been registered as medical practitioners in the Colony; and Mr. Alexander Robertson has been registered as a chemist and druggist.

CERTIFICATES TO POISON-DEALERS.—The Executive Council have approved the following regulation:

That certificates to sell poisons granted to general dealers under Section 50 of the Ordinance be renewed annually on January 1 of each year.

This was framed by the Medical and Pharmacy Council of the Colony under Section 11, subsection (h) of the Medical and Pharmacy Ordinance, 1904.

THE LONG-TUBE FEEDER.—According to a Reuter's telegram from Bloemfontein infantile diarrhoea has again made its appearance in that city. The outbreak is said to be due "to the insanitary conditions under which children are fed—viz., from long-tubed bottles, which, according to the medical officer of health (Bloemfontein), are productive of diarrhoea."

TRADE CONDITIONS here are very bad at present, writes a Bloemfontein correspondent on December 17, 1906, and several chemists are reducing their staffs. Hope is entertained that trade will revive somewhat, under the influence of the construction of the Bloemfontein-Kimberley Railway, the first sod of which was turned here to-day by the High Commissioner, the Earl of Selborne. Regarding the "Dutch Medicines" impasse [*ut infra*], it is only another instance of the unsatisfactory result of legislation by doctors for chemists. It is evident that the doctors are now anxious to get chemists dissociated from the Joint Board. If this happens it will greatly strengthen the hands of the chemists, and place them on the safe footing here as they are in the Transvaal and in Cape Colony, so far as legislating for themselves is concerned.

O.R.C. MEDICAL AND PHARMACY COUNCIL.—At the meeting of the Council at Bloemfontein, on December 14, Dr. Ramsbottom presided, and there were present besides Drs. de Kock, Ward, Manning, Gillespie, Winburg, Mr. Redpath (dentist), and Mr. R. Lewis Church (Secretary). The principal business was the consideration of two letters—one from Mr. E. B. Dunkerton, manager of the Bloemfontein branch of Lennons, Ltd., and the other from the Secretary to the Law Department. Mr. Dunkerton in his letter referred to the sale of certain scheduled articles (Division III.) by storekeepers, and the recent action respecting such sale, the preparations being free from actual poisons. As the decision in the case reacts unfairly on chemists who lose business by it, Mr. Dunkerton asked the Council to appeal to the High Court. The letter from the Law Department was a reply to the Council's suggestion that Division III. should be deleted, and the Secretary stated that fresh legislation would be required for this, which cannot be done at present unless the matter is very urgent. On the last point he asked further advice. To this the Executive Committee of the Council replied that the proposed amendments were of such importance as to warrant them being passed without delay. After discussion the committee's action was unanimously confirmed. Dr. Ward said he thought the medical work of the Council should be done by the medical members and the pharmacy work by the pharmaceutical members.

Transvaal.

BUSINESS CHANGES.—The business of the late Mr. F. B. L. Johnston at Market Place, Jeppestown, is being carried on by the widow, with Mr. Benson as manager.—Messrs. Folly & Co., chemists, have removed to handsome

new premises at the corner of Harrison Street and Pritchard Street, Johannesburg.

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF CAPE COLONY.

A GENERAL MEETING of this Society was held at the Y.M.C.A., Cape Town, on December 13, 1906. The President (Mr. D. K. Petersen) was in the chair, and among those present were Messrs. J. S. North and J. Jones (Vice-Presidents), F. C. Mathew, A. J. Rivett, W. H. Froembling, R. G. H. Cole (Burroughs Wellcome & Co.), W. Turnbull, and the Secretary. A letter was read from the Secretary of the South African Pharmaceutical Association in East London regarding a proposal for a modified examination which had been sent them from Mr. R. S. Smiles, of Mowbray (*vide C. & D.*, December 22, 1906, p. 918). While agreeing with the proposal in the main, the Society wished to have a clause "defining temporary charge as meaning an hour or two during the day in the absence of the fully qualified proprietor or manager." Some discussion ensued, and it was resolved to refer the matter to the next general meeting.

A letter of thanks from the relatives and friends of the late Mr. R. A. Richardson, through Messrs. Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd., was read by the Secretary, in reply to a resolution of condolence passed by the Society at a recent meeting.

The Secretary was instructed to write to the Pharmacy Board, in reply to a communication from them concerning the motion recently passed by the Medical Board "requiring patent medicines containing poisons to have the name and quantity of such poison endorsed on the label," asking them to oppose the resolution.

The proposal that officers and Council of the Society should be elected by ballot was next discussed. It was decided that candidates for the Council be nominated by members of the Society, and a voting-paper be sent to every member of the Society who has no arrears of subscriptions. The election of president, vice-presidents, and secretary will be in the hands of the new Council.

Some discussion on the subscription from the Society to the Benevolent Fund ensued before the meeting closed, but its further consideration was deferred.

Demerara Doings.

(From the "C. & D." Correspondent.)

MR. B. THOMPSON, proprietor of Messrs. Alty & Co., and Dr. J. M. de Freitas, managing director of Messrs. Scott & Co., Ltd., have been elected members of the West Indian Committee in London.

MR. E. B. LORD, a Georgetown druggist, has been charged by the police with having illegally practised as a medical man. He is alleged to have visited a patient at the latter's house, and to have stated that his charge, including medicine, would be \$30. Two bottles of medicine and some ointment were said to have been supplied by Lord, who received \$12 on account; but the patient died the next day. The Magistrate reserved his decision.

DR. CAMPBELL, of the Colonial Hospital, Georgetown, after having recently partaken of his usual morning porridge, was seized with violent internal pains. His house-keeper, who prepared the porridge, also ate some of it, when she developed similar symptoms. A black woman-servant, who had been discharged from the doctor's service a few days previously, now stands charged with having put poison in the oatmeal.

At the Demerara Live-stock Show, held just before the mail left, Messrs. Brodie & Rainor exhibited a special lot of insecticides and sprays. These included not only a stock of that useful ant-killer carbon bisulphide, but also a large selection of washes for exterminating mildew, fungi, and parasitic insects. Disinfectants and germicides were also on view, as were veterinary medicines, lactometers, etc. Messrs. Brodie & Rainor received a "Highly Commended" certificate for their exhibits.

Legal Reports.

Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.

A DISPENSING CASE.

At the Liverpool Police Court on Wednesday, January 9, before Mr. Stewart (Stipendary Magistrate), George Kennedy, chemist and druggist, 266 Smithdown Lane, Liverpool, was summoned for selling, to the prejudice of the purchaser, medicine which was not according to the prescription, the same being deficient in cinchona alkaloids and potassium iodide. Police-inspector Hilton visited defendant's shop on November 26, 1906, and handed to him a medical prescription, asking him to make up the medicine. On receiving the medicine witness informed Mr. Kennedy that it would be analysed; whereupon defendant said he hoped it would be all right, explaining that the extract of cinchona was in the shop when he took over the business. The public analyst reported a deficiency; hence the prosecution. The Magistrate found the charge proved, and imposed a fine of 40s., with 17s. costs.

CAMPFORATED OIL.

At Blyth on January 8, Thos. D. Redhead, grocer, Waterloo, was charged with selling camphorated oil which contained 80 per cent. of mineral oil, and got off on payment of costs.

County Court Cases.

HUSBANDS AND WIVES IN TRADE.

In the City of London Court on January 8, before Mr. Registrar J. Anstey Wild, an action was brought by Messrs. Lever Bros., Ltd., soap-manufacturers, Sunlight Wharf, Upper Thames Street, E.C., to recover the sum of 1*l.* 1s. for soap supplied to the defendant, Mrs. P. Howland, New Street, Braintree, Essex. The defendant told the Court that she did not owe the plaintiffs a penny, and that she had not ordered or received the soap in question. Her husband carried on a business next door to her, dealing in soap, starch, pills, etc. The Registrar said he could quite understand the defendant saying, "It is my husband's account"; but that would not do for him, and he gave judgment for the plaintiffs, with costs.

A CHEMIST'S ASSISTANT'S ACTION.

At Coventry County Court on Tuesday, January 8, before Judge Ingham, Ernest Arthur Bailey, chemist's assistant, Broadgate, Coventry, sued John L. Smith, Ltd., chemists, 240 Regent Road, Salford, Manchester, for 3*l.* 14s. 6*d.* as damages for alleged breach of a contract for service. Mr. H. S. Burbidge was solicitor for plaintiff and Mr. J. F. Eales for defendants. Plaintiff's claim was for wages, loss of board, and travelling-expenses incurred on behalf of defendants and at their request. According to plaintiff's case, the defendants, on or about November last, engaged plaintiff as manager of one of their branch shops in Manchester, and requested him to go there and take up his duties, so he journeyed to Manchester for the purpose. The defendants, he alleged, dismissed him without notice or cause whatsoever, and plaintiff claimed one week's salary, 1*l.* 10s.; loss of board, 1*l.*; and travelling-expenses, 1*l.* 4s. 6*d.* Plaintiff stated in evidence that he advertised for a position and received a reply from defendants. He accepted the offer of a situation; but when he presented himself at the shop he was told that he would not be able to start then. Next morning he was not allowed to go on. For the defence Mr. J. L. Smith (managing director) and Mr. Hammersley deposed that Bailey was under the influence of drink, and that was the reason why he was not taken on. Judge Ingham gave judgment for the defendant company, with costs.

TRAVELLER'S COMMISSION.

A POINT of some interest to employers and travellers was raised in the course of a case heard on Tuesday, January 7, in the City of London Court, before Judge Rentoul, K.C. Mr. W. F. Carling, traveller, Catham Road South, Bristol, sued Porcherine, Ltd., 11 Queen Victoria Street, E.C., to recover the sum of three guineas for commission due to him. This was an echo of a similar claim against Messrs. Lamont, Corliss & Co., reported in the *C. & D.*, Decem-

ber 1, 1906, p. 815, which was dismissed, as the money was due, if at all, by Porcherine, Ltd. The plaintiff now explained that he travelled for defendants, and in 1905 he took an order from the Globe Co., Glasgow, for a hundred-weight of porcherine, to be delivered in instalments as required. The defendants had agreed to give him a commission of 3s. per lb. for all the sales which he effected. Last year he left the defendants' service, and defendants had gone on delivering the porcherine under the original contract, and because he had left their service they now wanted to deprive him of his commission. The defendants' solicitor said it was the practice of the defendants not to pay the commission until they themselves received the money from the customer. The plaintiff said that was not so, and that he had always been paid as soon as the orders were obtained. The solicitor replied that plaintiff surely could not be entitled to his commission, as he had left the firm's service. Judge Rentoul said unless the defendants entered into a written contract to the contrary, the plaintiff would be entitled to recover his commission, notwithstanding the fact that he had left their service, as the order was taken while he represented them. Defendants' solicitor next contended that the plaintiff had been paid all the commission that could become due to him. As the accounts were in dispute, the Court referred the matter to the Registrar to ascertain how much was due to the plaintiff.

Bankruptcies and Failures.

Re JAMES LYALL (trading as the Carlton Drug-stores), 433 Green Lanes, Harringay, Chemist.—The debtor was present at the Edmonton Bankruptcy Court, on January 7, to undergo his public examination, but the case was not reached and was adjourned until next month. In reply to the Official Receiver, he said that he had furnished a trading account, and had no money in hand.

Re EDWARD HERBERT MORRIS, Chemist and Druggist, lately carrying on business at 101 St. James Street, Newport, I.W.—The Official Receiver's report in this matter has been issued, but it contains little that has not already been reported in the *C. & D.* (December 22, 1906, p. 923), except the fact that shortly before he filed his petition he agreed to sell the Ryde business to the present occupier for 275*l.*, and 138*l.* 4s. (balance of 200*l.* paid by the purchaser) was handed to his solicitor. The other 75*l.* is still held by a Leicester firm of transfer-agents. The Official Receiver claims it, but debtor's solicitor has told the firm not to part with the money.

Re FREDERICK WILLIAM THACKRAY, 32 Liverpool Road, Southport, Drysalter.—This debtor, whose public examination was reported in the *C. & D.*, December 15, 1906, p. 890, again appeared at the Liverpool Bankruptcy Court on Monday, January 7. He had borrowed from a money-lender, named Darlow, with whom he claimed a relationship as cousin, and alleged that this was a friendly transaction between relatives; but Darlow's evidence showed that he regarded it in a different light, and had brought about a sheriff's sale in respect of goods under a bill of sale given as security for the loan. The Official Receiver intimated that he had made further inquiries into Darlow's allegations that certain articles had been removed from the house prior to the sale, and further adjourned the hearing to January 28.

Deed of Arrangement.

JONES, JOHN M., Church Street, Frodsham, Chemist and Druggist.—Trustee: Samuel Owens, 66 Victoria Road, Widnes, estate-agent. Dated December 29, 1906; filed January 2, 1907. Liabilities unsecured, 384*l.* 7s. 7*d.*; estimated net assets, 68*l.* 16s. The trade-creditors include Messrs. J. Thompson, Ltd. (Liverpool), 251*l.*, and Messrs. Ayrton & Saunders (Liverpool), 13*l.*

Gazette.

Partnerships Dissolved.

BRYCE, A., Moseley, doctor of medicine, Dow, T., Sparkhill, physician, and STARKIE, E. G. B., Balsall Heath, doctor of medicine.

HALL, J. A. T., and STANLEY, A. J., Hinckley, Barwell, and Earl Shilton, Leicestershire, physicians.

MAGUIRE, E. C., and BOWRING, W. A., Brighton, general medical practitioners.

QUINBY, M. G. C., QUINBY, E. M., and QUINBY, A. H., Liverpool, dentists; so far as regards E. M. Quinby.

STEVENS, A. F., and DURNO, L., Stoke Newington Road and Stamford Hill, London, N., physicians and surgeons.

The Bankruptcy Acts, 1883 and 1890.

ADJUDICATIONS.

HODGSON, ALFRED, Leicester, druggist.

JUDGE, PERCY PROCTER, Folkingham, Lincolnshire, chemist and druggist.

New Companies and Company News.

BUYERS' SYNDICATE, LTD.—Capital 1,050*l.*, in 1,000 ordinary shares of 1*l.* each and 1,000 founders' shares of 1*s.* each. Objects: To carry on the business of, *inter alios*, druggists. Office, 7 Great Winchester Street, London, E.C.

BREWERS' MATERIALS CO., LTD.—Capital 1,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To carry on the business of brewers, distillers, manufacturers of and dealers in brewers' materials, plant and requisites, chemists, druggists, drysalts, etc. No initial public issue. Registered without articles of association.

NEW AUSTRIAN CHEMICAL COMPANY.—A new chemical company, with a capital of about 420,000*l.*, is about to be formed in Austria to manufacture nitrogenous, ammonia, and cyanide products. The Austrian Credit Anstalt and the Deutsche Gold- und Silber-Scheide-Anstalt are said to be largely interested in the project.

CHARLES TURNER & SON, LTD.—Capital 70,000*l.*, in 10*l.* shares. Objects: To acquire the business of oil, colour, white-lead, varnish, railway-grease, and japan manufacturers and merchants carried on by "Charles Turner & Son," and to carry on the same and the business of drysalts, chemical-manufacturers, cask-makers, oil-refiners, etc. The first directors are C. W. Turner and H. W. Turner (both permanent).

CRYSTAL & CO., LTD.—Capital 5,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To acquire the business carried on at Albert Works, Church Stile, Rochdale, as "Crystal & Co.," to adopt an agreement with W. Kenworthy, and to carry on the business of manufacturing chemists, drysalts, makers of composition for marine and stationary boilers, etc. The first directors are W. Kenworthy (permanent governing director; special qualification 1,500*l.*), drysalter, Rochdale; A. T. Crossley, traveller, Rochdale; and W. Drake, traveller, Haywood.

H. JARVIE & CO., LTD.—Registered in Scotland, with a capital of 15,000*l.*, in 7,500 preferred and 7,500 deferred shares of 1*l.* each. Objects: To carry on business as glycerine-refiners, chemical-manufacturers, manufacturing chemists, and soap-makers, Scotia Chemical works, Coatbridge. The first directors are: Matthew F. Findlay, merchant, Glasgow; Hugh Jarvie, analytical chemist, Coatbridge; Hugh Young, accountant, 49 Melville Street, Pollokshields, Glasgow; and Frank Herbert, engineer, Tremolesworth, Pollokshields, Glasgow. Office, Scotia Works, Coatbridge.

CHAVE & JACKSON, LTD.—Capital 6,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To take over the business of pharmaceutical chemists, druggists, opticians, patent-medicine manufacturers and vendors, fancy-goods dealers and sundriesmen, etc., carried on by J. J. Jackson at 6 and 7 Broad Street, Hereford, as "Chave & Jackson." The first subscribers are: J. J. Jackson, Hereford, pharmaceutical chemist; E. M. Whiting, Hereford, chemist and druggist; W. R. Bufton, Hereford, pharmaceutical chemist; W. F. Chave, Hereford, pharmaceutical chemist; E. W. H. Chave, Hereford, cider-merchant; J. Bailey, Hereford, clerk; and E. Anthony, Hereford, journalist. No initial public issue. The directors are J. J. Jackson (chairman), W. R. Bufton, E. M. Whiting, and E. Anthony, jun. J. J. Jackson may, so long as he is a shareholder, nominate a director. Qualification, 500 ordinary shares. Remuneration (if any) as fixed by the company.

NUTRIOLA CO., LTD.—Capital 125,000*l.*, in 5*s.* shares. Objects: To acquire the business of the Nutriola Co. (incorporated under the laws of the State of Maine, U.S.A.) and its branches in England and elsewhere, to adopt an agreement with the said American company, to manufacture and sell the preparations, medicines, and appliances now manufactured and sold by such American company, and to carry on the business of chemists, druggists, chemical manufacturers and dealers, etc. The first subscribers are: N. A. Lees, 9-15 Oxford Street, W., manager; E. Lovell, 11 Love Walk, Denmark Hill, S.E., managing director of Cycledom, Ltd.; J. B. Kershaw, solicitor; G. C. Schon, bookkeeper; Mrs. E. L. Collins, authoress; R. Græme, 4 Fairholme Road, W. Kensington, W., retired Army officer; and G. Benjamin, fur-merchant. The first directors are N. A. Lees, T. Logan, R. Græme, and E. Lovell.

GERMAN CHEMICAL DIVIDENDS.—The following dividends have been declared: Chemische Werke vorm. H. & E. Albert, of Biebrich, 20 per cent., against 19 per cent. in the previous year; Chemische Fabrik Akt.-Ges. vorm. Moritz Milch & Co., of Posen, 15 per cent. for 1905-6, against 14 per cent. for the previous year (the net profits were 939,659*m.*, against 778,023*m.*); "Union" Fabrik Chemischer Produkte, of Stettin, 11 per cent., against 11 per cent. (the net profits being 972,667*m.*, against 969,470*m.*).

RANDALL & SON, LTD.—This company of manufacturing and pharmaceutical chemists, in Southampton, is issuing 5,500*l.* of 5-per-cent. first mortgage debentures (275 of 20*l.* each at par) for the purpose of acquiring the freehold properties at present occupied by the company. It is stated in the prospectus that the capital of the company (formed in 1902) is 12,000*l.*, of which 7,500*l.* is in 6-per-cent. preference shares and the balance in ordinary shares; of the latter Mr. H. Wilson, F.I.C., F.C.S. (managing director), holds all but 56*l.*, besides preference shares. The assets of the company are 2,506*l.* in excess of the paid-up capital (11,000*l.*), the only deduction being 350*l.* of trade liabilities, and the cash to meet this amounted to 1,365*l.* Since the formation of the company the turnover and profits have steadily increased, and the sales in October 1906 were the largest in the history of the business, and about 15 per cent. more than in the corresponding month of 1905. The properties to be acquired are being sold to the company by the trustees of the late Mr. W. B. Randall for 5,000*l.*, and were valued four years ago at 6,225*l.*

RUSSIAN CHEMICAL-WORKS.—The following shows the financial results for the year 1905, as compared with 1904:

Name of Company	Year	Capital	Profits		Dividends %	
			1905	1904	1905	1904
Aniline Producers ...	8	Roubles 900,000	Roubles 115,000	Roubles 376,000	22	22
Asser ...	9	1,250,000	324,000	277,000	8	7.2
Balensk Factory ...	23	1,495,000	95,000	40,000	27	20
Baltic Celluloid Factory ...	10	750,000	57,000	70,000	7.5	7
Waldhoff ...	7	7,000,000	581,000	648,000	2	2.75
G. Feldt ...	6	300,000	19,000	20,000	5	5
B. J. Vinner ...	7	1,500,000	248,000	285,000	9.2	11.2
Vorzechzoff and Loginoff ...	8	400,000	34,000	31,000	7	7
Late V. Hartmann ...	9	900,000	23,000	41,000	0	0
Wood Preservation Co. ...	12	350,000	20,000	5,000	0	0
Carbonik Co. ...	7	200,000	23,000	9,000	6.5	4.4
Kieleit Co. ...	5	436,000	4,000	11,000	0	0
Lovitehsk Co. ...	8	1,000,000	81,000	84,000	3	0
Lyubimoff (Solvay) ...	18	6,000,000	1,356,000	1,059,000	17	17

The remarkable feature is that each of the above factories registers a gain for both years. It demonstrates the relatively healthy condition of the Russian chemical-industry.

PARKE'S DRUG-STORES, LTD.—The report of the directors for the year ended September 30, 1906, states that two new branches have been opened during the year, making thirty-four branches in all. The sum of 479*l.* 10*s.* 11*d.* required for depreciation of leases has been met as usual out of revenue, as well as 626*l.* 9*s.* 5*d.* expended on repairs and renewals. Out of the profits 412*l.* 5*s.* 8*d.* has been paid to the fixture depreciation and reserve fund, and 300*l.* has been added to the stock reserve fund. After allowing for these, the available net balance for the year amounted to 5,043*l.* 18*s.* 2*d.*, out of which the interim dividends on ordinary and preference shares were paid. The balance was 3,030*l.* 19*s.*, and from this a final dividend on the preference shares, amounting to 1,149*l.* 4*s.* 3*d.*, was paid. It is now recommended that a further sum of 500*l.* be placed to the general reserve fund, and that a final dividend of 3 per cent., less income-tax, be paid on the ordinary shares for the half-year, making 6 per cent. for the year, and leaving a balance of 469*l.* 13*s.* 10*d.* to be carried forward. Upon passing the present accounts the reserve fund will stand at 12,746*l.* 10*s.* 3*d.* The profit-and-loss account shows balance from 1905 445*l.* 9*s.* 7*d.*, profit on trading 9,739*l.* 15*s.* 2*d.*, and interest on investments 583*l.* 6*s.* 7*d.* Against this there are management expenses, directors' fees, advertising and general expenses 4,385*l.* 18*s.* 1*d.*, repairs and renewals 626*l.* 9*s.* 5*d.*, balance 5,756*l.* 3*s.* 10*d.* In the balance-sheet the assets include goodwill, 12,150*l.* 12*s.* 3*d.*; leases, investment account, 9,672*l.* 6*s.*; sundry debtors and debit balances, 1,407*l.* 2*s.* 8*d.*; cash at bankers and in hand, 3,510*l.* 7*s.* 5*d.*; stock-in-trade, 40,537*l.* 13*s.* 9*d.*; plant, fixtures, and fittings, 33,092*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.* The liabilities are 69,011*l.* subscribed capital, 500*l.* capital subscribed but not allotted until after September 30, 15,581*l.* 16*s.* 4*d.* sundry creditors, 12,246*l.* 10*s.* 3*d.* sundry reserve funds, and balance on profit-and-loss account 3,039*l.* 19*s.*

Personalities.

MISS E. L. CLARKSON has been appointed as dispenser of medicines by the Guardians of the parish of Hampstead.

MR. HANS KNOLL, principal of Messrs. Knoll & Co., Ludwigshafen, has received the title "Commerzienrat" from the King of Bavaria.

DR. KARL E. MARKEL, managing director of Joseph Crossfield & Sons, Ltd., Warrington, has been appointed a Justice of the Peace for the borough.

MISS FLORENCE STACPOOLE writes to us disclaiming any such intention as was suggested by Mr. W. Bowsfield in his letter to the *C. & D.*, December 15, 1906, p. 911, with reference to the use of soda-water bottles.

MR. CLIFFORD YEWDALE, son of Mr. Edwin Yewdall, pharmaceutical chemist, Leeds, has passed the final examination of the Incorporated Society of Accountants and Auditors and is eligible for election as an Associate of the Society.

WE recently referred to two veteran chemists in Derby, but there is a third who tops the list in age—viz., the father of Mr. R. W. Stevenson, chemist and druggist, 83 Norman Road. Mr. Stevenson, sen., is eighty-six years of age. He was in business for many years in Victoria Street, Derby, and made a success there of toothache pills, which are still made by his son.

SOME particulars of the career of Mr. A. E. Ekins, Ph.C., F.I.C., St. Albans, are given in the "Hertfordshire Standard," from which we learn that he was born at Sutton, Isle of Ely, in 1852 and educated at St. Ives Grammar School and Melbourn, Cambridgeshire. After an apprenticeship at Cambridge and other experience, Mr. Ekins bought the business of the late Alderman Martin, of St. Albans, in 1872. He retired from business in 1899, and was elected the same year to a seat on the City Council, which he has retained ever since, becoming Mayor in the Coronation year. Mr. Ekins is Chairman of the Board of Guardians, public analyst for Hertfordshire and the borough of Luton, and analyst to the Herts Agricultural Society. Mr. Ekins is a sportsman—he shoots and cycles.

MR. R. J. FRISWELL, F.I.C., F.C.S., the new Chairman of the London Section of the Society of Chemical Industry,



whose portrait is here given, studied chemistry and the allied sciences at the Royal College of Chemistry under the late Sir Edward Frankland, and after taking the full course he went to St. Mary's Hospital as assistant to Dr. W. J. Russell, F.R.S., then Lecturer on Chemistry there. He afterwards returned to the Royal College for research-work, and while engaged in this was appointed to the staff of the Indian Eclipse Expedition, and on his return to London continued to assist Sir Norman Lockyer in his spectroscopic researches on celestial bodies. In 1874 Mr. Friswell turned his attention to the industrial side of chemistry by joining the staff of Messrs. Brooke, Simpson & Spiller, Ltd., and during the twenty-five years he was associated with their colour-works he modernised the plant and processes, his skill as an engineer being most useful in this regard. Mr. Friswell for several years acted as a director and manager of the company. He resigned in 1899, and went out to Russia as scientific adviser to the British Uralite Co. Their business having been successfully established, he retained his connection with the company as consultant, and started practice in the City as a consulting chemist and chemical engineer. Mr. Friswell has been a Fellow of the Chemical Society

since 1871, and has served on its Council for two periods. He is one of the founders of the Institute of Chemistry, which he has served as Councillor, Vice-President, and President. He is also an original member of the Society of Chemical Industry, where his wide knowledge of the science makes him one of the most respected members.

PROFESSOR ERNEST RUTHERFORD, F.R.S., McGill University, Montreal, has been appointed to succeed Dr. Arthur Schuster as Langworthy Professor of Physics and director of the physical laboratory at Victoria University, Manchester, and is expected to take up the duties of the appointment in October. Dr. Rutherford was born at Nelson, N.Z., on August 30, 1871, and had his early education in that town, proceeding with a University Scholarship to Canterbury College, Christchurch, where he graduated as B.A. in 1892, and in the year following took his M.A. with first-class honours in mathematics and physics. In 1894 he graduated as B.Sc., and obtained an 1851 Exhibition Scholarship, which brought him to Trinity College, Cambridge. He studied under Professor J. J. Thomson at the Cavendish Laboratory, and was awarded the B.A. research degree. A year later (1898) he was appointed Macdonald Professor of Physics at Montreal. In 1901 he obtained D.Sc. of New Zealand. He is one of the pioneers of wireless telegraphy, and occupies a high position in the scientific world, owing to his experimental work on the ionisation of gases, the discovery of the radium emanation, and the foundation of the theory of radio-activity.

Recent Wills.

MR. JOHN SARGANT, chemist and druggist, Rotherfield, Sussex, who died on October 24 last, left estate valued at 6,388*l.* 9*s.* 8*d.* gross, and at 6,320*l.* 11*s.* 11*d.* net.

MR. JOSHUA HARCOTTE CUFF, New Barnet, late of the firm of Messrs. Joshua Harcombe Cuff & Sons, of Market Road and Caledonian Road, N., veterinary and agricultural druggists, who died on December 21, 1906, left estate of the gross value of 22,984*l.* 12*s.* 2*d.*, with net personality 7,113*l.* 0*s.* 9*d.* The executors are his sons, Mr. Joshua Harcombe Cuff, chemist and druggist, New Southgate, and Mr. Sidney Wilmot Cuff, chemist and druggist, New Barnet, and his daughter, Miss Annie Porter Cuff, who are the principal beneficiaries.

Births.

COX.—At 7 Old Steine, Brighton, on January 5, the wife of Arthur H. Cox (Messrs. Arthur H. Cox & Co., Ltd., pill and tablet manufacturers), of a son.

RENNIE.—At Pritchard Street, Johannesburg, Transvaal, on December 8, 1906, the wife of Alexander Rennie, chemist and druggist, of a daughter.

Marriages.

JACKSON—WOLSTENCROFT.—At Christ Church, Carnforth, on Wednesday, January 9, Robert Ewan Jackson, agent for Lady Storey's Plas Nantyn estate, to Edith, daughter of the late Mr. John Wolstencroft and Mrs. Wolstencroft. [The bride's father was a chemist and druggist at Carnforth, and the business is still in the name of the family.]

ROSSITER—BREYTENBACH.—At Ermelo, Transvaal, on December 12, 1906, by the Rev. du Toit, Lancelot W. Rossiter, chemist and druggist, to Sannie, third daughter of Mr. N. J. Breitenbach, Smutsoog, Breyten.

SHERIFFS—WOOD.—At the Crown Temperance Hotel, Banff, on January 4, by the Rev. Dr. Bruce, Established Church, Alexander Sheriffs, chemist and druggist, Troon, to Christina Hatfield, daughter of the late Capt. R. B. Wood, Banff.

WATERS—HOPKINS.—At St. John's Episcopal Church, Wick, on December 20, 1906, by the Rev. G. V. Hellawell, David S. Waters, chemist and druggist, Lochgelly, fourth son of the late Mr. Alex. Waters, chemist, Wick, to Christina, elder daughter of Mr. John Hopkins, chief officer, R.N.R. Battery, Wick.

Deaths.

ASHTON.—At his residence, Talbot Square, Blackpool, on January 7, Mr. Thomas Richard Ashton, pharmaceutical chemist, aged thirty-eight. Mr. Ashton passed the Minor examination in July 1889, and the Major in February 1890. He commenced business in Blackpool about ten years ago, and the esteem which his *confrères* had for him was shown by his election as Vice-President of the Blackpool and Fylde Chemists' Association. Mr. Ashton leaves a widow.

BRAMLEY.—At 43 Cedar Street, Southport, on December 27, 1906, Mr. Samuel Bramley, chemist and druggist, aged seventy-five. Mr. Bramley carried on business in Market Street, Cleckheaton, for about forty years.

BRUNT.—At Small Heath, Birmingham, on December 25, 1906, Mr. Charles Henry Brunt, chemist and druggist, Coventry Road, aged forty-nine.

CAMPBELL.—At 61 Millfield Road, York, on January 4, Mr. Alexander Campbell, aged forty-seven. Mr. Campbell was a native of Alness, Ross-shire, and after serving his apprenticeship in pharmacy at Inverness, went to Messrs. Raines & Co., York, and steadily advanced on the staff of the firm, becoming the head of one of the most important departments. He leaves a widow and family.

DALLMEYER.—On December 25, 1906, after five days' illness, Mr. Thomas Rudolphus Dallmeyer, aged forty-eight. Mr. Dallmeyer's father, the founder of the well-known firm of lens-makers with which deceased was connected, married a daughter of Mr. Andrew Ross, the optician, thus uniting by marriage the two best-known optical businesses in this country. Mr. T. R. Dallmeyer took the B.Sc.Lond. Specialising in the mathematical subjects, he underwent a pupillage in lens-making in his father's factory. In 1882 he took charge of the business, owing to the ill-health of his father, and subsequently, when the firm was converted into a limited company, he became managing director. Mr. Dallmeyer is chiefly known from his work on telephotography, for the practice of which he designed in 1891 a special lens; but several other inventions and improvements in lenses are due to his genius. In 1900 Mr. Dallmeyer was President of the Royal Photographic Society.

DAVIS.—At 199 South Lambeth Road, London, S.W., on December 30, 1906, Mr. Thomas Sebastian Davis, F.C.S., F.R.M.S., aged seventy-eight.

DOLBEAR.—At 108 High Street, Oxford, on January 4, Bessie Rose Greenslade, wife of Mr. John Dolbear, pharmaceutical chemist, aged forty-seven.

FISHER.—At 18 Leam Terrace East, Leamington, on January 7, Mr. George Robert Fisher, chemist and druggist, aged forty-two.

GIBBS.—At St. Heliers, Strand, Ryde, Isle of Wight, on January 3, Mr. William Gibbs, pharmaceutical chemist, aged eighty-one. Mr. Gibbs was a member of the firm of Gibbs & Gurnell, Union Street, Ryde, and for many years was a director of the Ryde Pier Co.

JONES.—At King Street, Brynmawr, on January 3, Mr. Alfred Maddox Jones, chemist and druggist, aged eighty. Mr. Jones was a native of Abergavenny, and had been in business in Brynmawr since 1850. He was one of the original directors of the Brynmawr and Blaينا Gasworks Co., for over thirty-two years an overseer of the parish of Llanelly (Brecon), and one of the first members of the local Volunteer Corps. He leaves a widow, a daughter, and three sons.

MARSHALL.—At 42 Market Square, Dungannon, on December 30, 1906, Mr. Richard C. Marshall, chemist and druggist. Mr. Marshall was a native of Dungannon, and had been a Town Commissioner for a long time. The funeral took place on January 2.

MATHEW.—At Holmdale, Holmfirth Road, Sea Point, Cape Town, on December 12, 1906, Brian John Woodhead, twin son of Mr. A. H. Mathew (of Heynes, Mathew & Co.).

NICHOLSON.—At his residence, Clarence House, Salisbury Road, Great Yarmouth, on January 5, Mr. Daniel Goddard Nicholson, chemist and druggist, formerly in business at Aylsham, Diss, and Norwich.

NOBREZA.—At Lourenço Marques, Portuguese East Africa, recently, Mr. Nobreza, of Nobreza & Barbosa, chemists, Lourenço Marques. Mr. Barbosa, who was in Europe at the time of his partner's death, returned on November 30. Messrs. Nobreza & Barbosa's pharmacy is one of the oldest-established and best-known pharmacies in East Africa.

O'SULLIVAN.—At Burton-on-Trent, on January 9, Mr. Cornelius O'Sullivan, F.I.C., F.C.S., F.R.S., chief brewer to Messrs. Bass, Ratcliff & Gretton, Ltd., aged sixty-five. Mr. O'Sullivan was one of the most distinguished chemists in England. He was a native of Bandon, co. Cork, and as a comparatively young man took up the scientific side of brewing, especially the study of the change in grain during germination, and he became our leading authority on starch and sugars. In more recent years researches on gums formed a natural sequence to his studies of grain-cells. Mr. O'Sullivan's work was recognised by the Chemical Society in 1884 by the bestowal upon him of the second Longstaff Medal, and he was elected a fellow of the Royal Society soon after. He was a past Vice-President of the Chemical Society, and had also served on the Council of the Institute of Chemistry.

OWEN.—At 334 Laird Street, Birkenhead, on December 27, Mr. Robert Godfrey Owen, chemist and druggist, aged forty-nine.

SANDELL.—At Catford, on December 29, 1906, Mr. John Tyack Sandell, chemist and druggist, aged fifty-three. Mr. Sandell passed the Minor in 1875, but had not practised pharmacy for many years, the latter part of his life being spent in the production of photographic plates and films. It was while he was an assistant with Messrs. R. W. Thomas & Co., Pall Mall, that he became a keen photographer. Messrs. Thomas's business developed from a pharmacy to that of photographic manufacturers, and ultimately the retail pharmacy was abandoned. When the plate-factory was moved to Thornton Heath Mr. Sandell was appointed manager and chemist, and to him are due several improvements in the manufacture of Thomas plates, particularly the lantern-plate. In 1892, while with Messrs. Thomas, the idea of a double-film plate occurred to Mr. Sandell, and he left the firm to develop this patent as managing director of the Sandell Dry Plates and Films Co. Some ten years ago a representative of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST went over the Sandell factory at Norwood, and saw the double and triple coated plates in process of manufacture. The principle of the invention was that two or three coatings of emulsion were given to each plate, the sensitiveness of the emulsion increasing from the slowest to the fastest for the third coating. The multiple-plates thus produced were capable of yielding good negatives with both quick or slow exposures, and when the first coating consisted of a non-actinic gelatin the plates could be exposed on the most difficult subjects without showing a trace of halation. The Sandell film was produced on similar lines, but differed from other products in being made wholly of gelatin. As a consequence the film swelled enormously in developing, but by giving it a bath of formalin the film was reduced to the original size and toughened at the same time. Mr. Sandell's business career was not, however, successful, and when he was overtaken by paralysis a few months ago it was necessary to appeal to the photographic trade for help. The response was a very ready one, and it is satisfactory to know that the last weeks of his life were rendered brighter by the appreciation thus shown for his services to photography.

SYMES.—At Melbourne, Victoria, on November 17, Charles Frederick, elder son of Dr. Charles Symes, Liverpool, aged thirty-seven. Mr. Symes was a pharmaceutical chemist, and went to Australia some years ago on account of ill-health. He became much better, and was engaged with Messrs. Francis & Co., of Melbourne, for a time, subsequently commencing business on his own account. His health again broke down during the latter part of last year, and although he gradually grew worse he continued in business until within a few days of his death.

IN RUSSIA there were at the end of 1904 (the latest returns) 7,758 registered pharmacists, 3,795 free-sale pharmacies, and 5,500 drug-stores.

Trade Notes.

"MERCK'S SPECIALITIES" is the title of a pamphlet issued by Mr. E. Merck, 16 Jewry Street, London, E.C., in which concise therapeutic and pharmaceutical particulars are given of the patent and special preparations of this firm. It is a useful little book for dispensers to have by them for reference.

MR. J. E. LOCKYER, wholesale photographic chemist, 244 Evelyn Street, Deptford, London, S.E., is distributing to his customers nickelled match-boxes. Round the body of each box there is a coloured enamelled announcement regarding the Lockyer specialities. Mr. Lockyer offers to send one to applicants who enclose stamps for postage and packing.

"PINEODYNE" is the title given by Messrs. Davis, Sons & Co., Derby, to a new combination of an approved cough-lozenge with oil of pine. The word "Pineodyne" has been registered. The lozenges are really large compressed tablets, and have quite a balsamic flavour. They may be obtained in bulk at 2s. per lb., or put up in handsome boxes at 4s. 6d. per dozen.

ENAMELLED MIXER.—Messrs. J. W. Pindar & Co., engineers, Brockley, London, S.E., have placed on the market a new mixer which should be acceptable to the trade. The body of the mixer is of enamelled iron, so that the emulsion or mixture does not come in contact with corrodible metal, thus combining the unbreakable qualities of iron with the cleanliness of earthenware. As will be seen from the engraving, the mechanism is simple and easily got at for cleansing purposes. The mixer has a capacity of a gallon, which is a size much in demand in dispensing and retail pharmacies. For those who require a cheaper mixer tin and galvanised-iron bodies are supplied, but the advantages of enamelled ware make the slightly increased cost negligible. We have had several inquiries of late for an emulsion-making machine which will take small quantities, and so refer to the machine figured here as suitable for those who prefer to make their

own cod-liver-oil emulsion or petroleum emulsion.

THE SPINALIFE BRUSH is the latest method of treating diseases without drugs. The brush is a wire framework, about $5\frac{1}{2}$ by $3\frac{1}{2}$, into which stiff bristles are fastened, and it is provided with a long handle, so that the user can apply friction with the brush to any part of the body. It is somewhat on the principle of the old-fashioned horsehair gloves, but improves on that idea by the length of the bristles and in being more convenient to handle. The old friction method is worth reviving, especially now that the value of massage-operations is more fully recognised. The Spinalife brush is brought out by the Spinalife Brush Co., 23 Haymarket, London, W.C., and sells at 5s. A booklet is issued giving illustrations showing the parts of the body which are to be massaged for particular troubles. There is not much doubt that the Spinalife brush exerts a stimulating effect on the skin, and by promoting the circulation many bodily ailments are much benefited.

INDIAN INDIGO.—The average acreage under indigo in the Madras Presidency for the last five years represents nearly 50 per cent. of the total area under indigo in India.

Advertising Ideas.

Contributed by "C. & D." Subscribers.

HEAN'S HEALTH HINTS.

PUBLISHED BY G. W. HEAN, CHEMIST, 147, COLOMBO STREET, CHRISTCHURCH.
No connection with any other Business.

No. 3.

OCTOBER, 1906.

This is the third number of "HEAN'S HEALTH HINTS."

It is printed and circulated purely for the purpose of pushing business—the business of Hean's Pharmacy, 147 Colombo Street.

"Business," however, to us does not mean casual, or catch sales only. It has a very much larger significance.

It means "goodwill," and "goodwill" is the intangible something that makes customers feel at home when they are purchasing. "Goodwill" is the product of having been supplied with worthy articles at fair prices, combined with courteous, obliging attention.

When a casual customer has been served pleasantly, willingly, courteously, when he has received the kind of goods he wants at prices fair to both buyer and seller, a feeling of "I'll trade there for all my wants in that man's line, and recommend my friends to do likewise," is promoted. And that is "goodwill" from the customer to the business.

"Hean's Health Hints," with entirely new matter each month, is sent to a regular list of homes.

We try to make it interesting. Each month it gives information about many of the goods regularly stocked at Hean's Pharmacy. It supplies odds and ends of information to the housewife. It gives hints and truths for promoting and maintaining health by simple home means.

It is also an invitation to purchase your drugs, and your druggists' sundries at Hean's Pharmacy.

Accept this invitation and purchase your next drug store want, whether it be a dentifrice, a toilet soap, a patent medicine, a prescription to be dispensed, a stick of liquorice, or whatever it may be, at Hean's Pharmacy, 147 Colombo Street, and take notice of the treatment you receive as well as the quality of the article, and the price charged.

We know that your future custom will depend entirely upon how you are treated at our counters. While advertising may induce you to trade here once, it cannot hold custom nor create goodwill unless thoroughly backed up at the counter.

Because regular patronage, and staunch goodwill is the most valuable asset in a business, and because we realise this, don't you think Hean's Pharmacy would be a good place to trade at?

The answer is in your hands.

If you come or send here for your various drug requirements, we shall try to so serve you that you will be pleased you came, and pleased to return.

The above photographic reproduction of the first page of Mr. Hean's publication requires little comment. It is a four-page leaflet, each page $8\frac{1}{2}$ by $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and it is printed with dark-blue ink—two columns to the page in all but the first or title-page. The notes in the number are interspersed with zincographic illustrations. The headlines to the paragraphs in No. 3 include:

YOUR CUSTOM IS WORTH HAVING.

TO REGULAR CUSTOMERS.

FALSE-TEETH TOOTH-BRUSHES.

BURNS AND SCALDS.

EGG-PRESERVING TIME.

COMPLEXION CREAM AND POWDERS.

LAVENDER-WATER.

TRUSSES.

TOOTH-BRUSH GUARANTEE.

120 TOOTHACHES CURED FOR 12d.

Mr. Hean informs us that he sends out 4,000 of the "Health Hints" every month, each containing entirely new matter.

THE Calendar of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain for 1907 has been published this week. It can be obtained from the Secretary of the Society, 17 Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C., at a cost of 2s. The book contains the Pharmacy Acts of this country in full, with the charter, the regulations of the Boards of Examiners, lists of members and student associates and contributors to the Benevolent Fund. In the list of councillors marks are put against the names, indicating when each member's term of office expires. The calendar portion is catholic in its mention of affairs that have happened, these ranging from the birth of Viscount Milner to the death of Milton, the opening of the Suez Canal, and the revocation of the Edict of Nantes.

Observations and Reflections.

By XRAYSER.

The Story of Leblanc,

the founder of the alkali-industry of the last century and to whom we are indirectly indebted for cheap paper, soap, and glass, is a disgraceful chapter in scientific history, and Mr. Hermann Schelenz, whose disparaging article in the "Chemiker Zeitung" was abstracted in last week's *C. & D.*, may pride himself on a long line of unappreciative ancestry. Nicolas Leblanc was an obscure country surgeon in his early days, and probably never had a clear 100% to his credit all his life; the process for the manufacture of soda from salt which has always been associated with his name added uncountable millions to the wealth of the world, and provided for all who came after him a definite increase of health, comfort, and luxury, the value of which cannot be estimated in money. He should come within the first score of those who have developed the resources of the material universe, but his name will hardly be found in any of our principal works of reference. Idle and helpless, Mr. Schelenz makes him out to be; but his whole life contradicts that theory. Anxious to make his way, he managed to get to Paris and to secure a medical position on the household staff of the Duke of Orleans. He

"Dabbled in Chemistry,"

says Mr. Schelenz. He did; and when it is remembered that his dabbling was in the days before the science was properly understood, the results are all the more wonderful. He made some early investigations into crystallography, and his conclusions were afterwards found to have been of remarkable value and originality. In 1786 (not 1783, as Mr. Schelenz says) the Academy of Sciences, at the request of the French Government, offered a prize of 2,400f. (not 24,000f., as Mr. Schelenz says) for a practicable process of producing soda from salt. At that time France was buying about a million pounds' worth of alkaline ashes from Spain annually, and earlier experimenters had maintained the possibility of extracting soda from sea-salt, but no one had been able to devise a working formula. One hundred pounds was a modest fee to offer for one. Mr. Schelenz even does not dispute that Leblanc at any rate conceived the process which was ultimately adopted. He submitted his ideas to the Duke of Orleans, and asked for financial aid to carry out his experiments. The Duke referred Leblanc to D'Arcet, Professor of Chemistry at the College de France at Paris, intimating that if D'Arcet's report should be favourable he would furnish the necessary funds.

Michel Jean Jerome Dizé

was "preparateur," or, as we say, demonstrator, in D'Arcet's laboratory (Mr. Schelenz styles him director), and he and Leblanc worked together on the salt. For a long time the results were discouraging. The principal difficulty was to get rid of the sulphides and sulphites formed in the decomposition, and many devices were tried. No doubt Dizé made suggestions; so did D'Arcet; and both were at least entitled to share in the honour of the ultimate triumph. But it was not until 1790 that D'Arcet was able to make a confident report to the Duke of Orleans encouraging him to risk money on the enterprise. The Duke agreed to provide 170,000f. (nearly 7,000£.), and Leblanc, Dizé, and the Duke's nominee, Shee, formed a partnership and erected a factory at St. Denis, near Paris. The process worked satisfactorily, and 5 cwt. to 6 cwt. of soda was turned out daily, besides some other by-products. But

The Great Revolution

was then in progress, and that was not the time for the development of new industries. Saltpetre was wanted, and brass for cannon; bread and boots were in demand; but soda could wait. The Duke of Orleans was guillotined in 1793, and no historian has tried to whitewash him. Let his patronage of Leblanc stand to his credit. When he was gone there was no capitalist for Leblanc to depend upon. And then, though soda was not essential, the Convention, with voracious activity, turned to it, and the Committee of Public Safety issued an appeal to the patriotism of citizen chemists, urging them to reveal their processes for the benefit of the Republic. Refusal spelt "incivisme," and incivisme was a short cut to the guillotine, so the appeal was practically a command. Chaptal, Guyton, Berard, and other chemists sent in processes, and the Leblanc Company gave theirs. A Commission, composed of D'Arcet, Pelletier, Lelievre, and Giraud, examined the reports, and decided that Leblanc's method was superior to all others. This won for him the glory of publication and ensured his ruin; but the Government, in recognition of the value of his information, guaranteed to him the possession of his factory; that is to say, they refrained from confiscating it. The Leblanc process was soon being used by the chemical manufacturers of Marseilles and other towns, and

Leblanc, with no Capital

and no backer, could not even compete with them. He appealed for justice to one Minister after another under the Directory, the Consulate, and the Empire, but they were all too busy in the glory business to attend to him. In 1799, however, François de Neufchateau, Minister of the Interior, awarded him 3,000f., but never paid it. A little later, Chaptal, who had been a former friend and was now one of Napoleon's Ministers, promised to help him, but did nothing. The Société d'Encouragement appointed Vauquelin, Molard, and Guyton de Morveau to consider Leblanc's claim, and, on the report of this most competent committee, granted him 2,000f. Meanwhile Leblanc had lived on certain administrative appointments, and found time to carry out a number of chemical investigations on nickel, alum, sulphate of magnesia, ammonia, and manures. He was also at one time a member of the Legislative Assembly. But the hopeless struggle, and the long series of disappointments which he suffered, broke him down at last, and on January 16, 1806, he stabbed himself to the heart with a dagger.

Dizé's Claim

to the chief credit of the invention does not appear to have been preferred until 1810, four years after Leblanc could have replied to it. I do not gather that either contemporaries or later chemists paid much attention to this reclamation, and the facts just narrated in no way justify it. But in 1855 Leblanc's descendants appealed to Napoleon III. for an indemnity, in recognition of their ancestor's services. The Emperor referred this appeal to the Academy of Sciences, and Dumas, Chevreuil, Thenard, and other chemists were entrusted with the investigation. They issued an unqualified endorsement of the appeal in 1856, and in their report they dealt with Dizé's claim. They had before them all possible available evidence, and their conclusion was that though Dizé had modified the proportions of the ingredients employed, and had in other ways helped with the experiments, there was no doubt that the process was rightly attributed to Leblanc and recognised as his. Chevreuil alone held that Dizé helped substantially in the invention. Unless Mr. Schelenz has some new and convincing evidence, his opinion will hardly prevail against those I have quoted.

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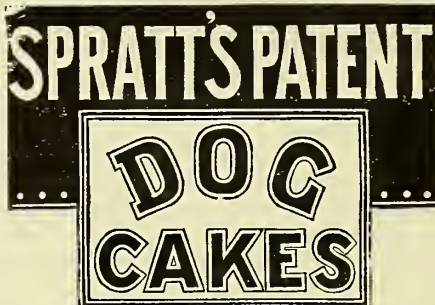
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PATENTS AND TRADE MARKS.

There are many worrying difficulties to be overcome in connection with the Registration of Trade Marks and the grant of Letters Patent, which members of the Retail and Wholesale Drug Trade can avoid by consulting an efficient agent, who would undertake all the trouble for an inclusive fee and obtain protection in the United Kingdom and abroad. Advice in the first instance free. Pamphlets gratis.

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A Record Year's Trade.

THE Board of Trade Returns published this week complete the 1906 record of our import and export business, and show that the values reach the enormous total of 1,068,824,192l., or 96,207,748l. more than 1905, which was the highest record ever reached. In stepping into the thousand millions sterling we also make a record in the world's history, and although we have every reason to suppose that other countries also did well in 1906, none are within several hundred millions of the United Kingdom in total import and export business. Our aggregate is made up as follows:

	1904	1905	1906
Imports.			
551,038,628l.	565,019,917l.	607,987,893l.	
British Exports.			
300,711,040l.	329,816,614l.	375,672,913l.	
Re-exports.			
70,304,281l.	77,779,913l.	85,163,386l.	
922,053,949l.	972,616,444l.	1,068,824,192l.	

The most satisfactory feature of the 1906 figures is that they

show development throughout the year, culminating in the "record," and the greatest gain among our exports was in manufactured articles, which alone show 36½ millions of an increase. It should not be forgotten that our improved trade is partly due to higher prices, but, making due allowance for this, it still shows a great increase in bulk. Glancing at some of the details, we find the chief increase in imports over 1905 was in raw materials and articles mainly manufactured, amounting to 23,402,642*l*. Wood and timber come first with 4,237,259*l*. increase, wool next with 3,754,326*l*. increase, then cotton with 3,754,326*l*. increase. Manufactured articles increased by 12,409,341*l*., the lead being taken by metal imports; and of food, drink, and tobacco we imported almost seven millions more. The "boom" in the exports of British goods is well exemplified by the following increases :

	£
Manufactures	36,535,497
Raw materials	6,959,288
Food, drink, etc.	1,729,192
Miscellaneous	632,322

Iron and steel come first in manufactures, then cotton, machinery, and new ships. The chemical-trade has shared to a considerable extent in the "boom." We give on another page particulars of the imports, exports, and re-exports, but may here observe that the total imports of such goods amounted to 10,102,490*l*., against 9,624,638*l*. in 1905 and 9,211,770*l*. in 1904. In this connection it may be mentioned that most of the imports are practically raw material or for re-manufacture in one shape or another. The greatest increase is in boracite, borate of lime, borate of magnesium, and borax, which is 157,312*l*., against 103,500*l*. in 1905. Other large increases are in brimstone, figured at 116,476*l*., compared with 99,783*l*.; saltpetre, 213,089*l*., against 173,684*l*.; coal-products (not dyes), 101,480*l*., against 66,477*l*.; unenumerated chemicals, 2,103,437*l*., against 1,942,998*l*. Glycerin, cream of tartar and sulphuric acid imports have diminished, but there have been larger imports of quinine and its salts. Cinchona and unenumerated drugs and medicines are less.

It was apparent to everybody engaged in the chemical-trade that 1906 would be a good year, so that the export figures, although remarkable, are not surprising. They are as follows :

1904	1905	1906
13,647,449 <i>l</i> .	14,536,857 <i>l</i> .	15,526,782 <i>l</i> .

The re-exports of chemicals, drugs, dyes, and colours were valued at 1,366,915*l*. (or 106,663*l*. less than 1905), thus showing a total of 16,893,697*l*. of these goods sent to customers abroad. The expansion in British chemicals is practically an all-round one, but applies particularly to bleaching-materials and soda-compounds, the former amounting to 210,458*l*., and the latter to 1,609,873*l*., the feature being the continuous demand for the United States. Drugs and medicinal preparations account for 1,548,370*l*., as compared with 1,464,598*l*. in 1905, and 1,382,374*l*. in 1904. The 1906 advance is proportionate with that of 1905 over 1904, so that it cannot be altogether attributed to expedited exports sent to obviate the higher tariffs in South Africa; still, the figures for 1907 should be closely watched. This business is so important to wholesale and export druggists that there must be no slackness in keeping it up.

As to other chemical exports, a glance at the table referred to will show that the figures almost without exception have improved, especially during the second half of the year. The business was more profitable in 1906, partly owing to the fact that foreign competition is now a matter of working-arrangement which is beneficial to all parties. To conclude, we may strike a balance for the year thus :

Imports.			Exports.		
		£			£
Goods ... ..	...	607,987,893	British Goods ...	...	375,672,913
Gold ... ..	...	46,042,590	C. & F. Goods ...	...	85,163,386
Silver ... ..	...	17,288,063	Gold ... ..	...	42,617,267
			Silver ... ..	...	18,865,285
		671,318,546			522,318,851

Balance of Imports over Exports, representing interest on investments of British capital abroad } £148,999,695

In the money-market the most disquieting fact of the year was that the United States of America took 14,188,394*l*. of our gold and sent us 14,890,946*l*. of silver; these figures represent about 12½ millions more of gold and five millions more of silver. We imported 25,713,703*l*. of gold from South Africa—an increase of 8½ millions over 1904—and this figure may be still further increased.

Census of Production Act.

We referred on January 5 to this new law, which has been published since. It consists of thirteen sections and a schedule. The latter is a list of persons required to make returns, viz. :

- The occupier of every factory or workshop within the meaning of the Factory or Workshop Act, 1901.
- Mine and quarry owner, agent, or manager.
- Every builder.
- Every person in trade or business executing works of construction, alteration, or repair, railroads, etc.
- Every person who by way of trade or business gives out work to be done elsewhere than on his own premises.
- Every person carrying on any other trade or business which may be prescribed.

The Board of Trade is empowered to take the census in 1908, and is required to issue forms for the following particulars in respect of 1907 or any prescribed part of it, or any other twelve months or part thereof which may be convenient :

- Nature of the trade or business.
- Particulars of the output.
- Number of days on which the work was carried on.
- Number of persons employed.
- Power used or generated.

The quantity and value of production are to be ascertained, so that the Board is empowered to inquire about everything except the amount of the wages. Under the second heading particulars may include the aggregate estimated value of materials used and the amount paid to contractors for work given out to them, but only in respect to the articles specified in the Board of Trade Returns of imports into and exports from the United Kingdom. We specified some of these last week. The particulars will not be required in greater detail than in the Returns. The persons on whom the forms are lawfully served must fill them up and return them within three months under a penalty, on conviction, of a fine not exceeding 10*l*., and 5*l*. per day in the case of a continuing offence. The forms are to be appropriate to each trade or business, and the Act prohibits publication of individual returns, or access to them by persons not engaged in connection with the census. The Board of Trade is further required to avoid "the disclosure in any return of any trade secret or of any trading profits, or of any other information the disclosure of which would be likely to tend to the prejudice of the person making the return." This principle is further safeguarded in other parts of the Act, and any person who publishes or communicates such information given to the Board in confidence will be guilty of a misdemeanour, and liable to imprisonment or fine, or both. These are the main provisions of the Act so far as traders are concerned, the rest dealing with the machinery required to give effect to it. The Board may appoint advisory committees, including persons connected with the

industries and trades, who would advise the Board as to the preparation of forms and kindred details. When the census is complete, a report of it, with a summary of the statistics, is to be presented to Parliament, the statistics for Ireland and for Scotland being on separate statements.

Wanted:

A School for Councillors.

A VERY pretty spectacle was presented at the meeting of the Pharmaceutical Council in London this week. The Scotch Universities, which for generations have anticipated the needs of the people in the matter of education and qualification, have for some time been considering the desirability of providing courses of instruction in subjects pertaining to the practice of pharmacy, and granting a suitable degree to registered chemists who go through a course and pass an examination. The Council has on several occasions expressed appreciation of these efforts, but when the executive of the North British branch proposed to address the Privy Council in favour of the Edinburgh University's proposed degree, Bachelor of Pharmacy, a committee of the Council objected. The executive was firmly told that it can only approach the Privy Council *via* Bloomsbury Square, and that "the granting of qualifications in pharmacy in Great Britain ought to be retained solely in the hands of the Society." Birmingham, like Edinburgh, proposes the granting of a degree in pharmacy, and the Midland city must also take the snub. Glasgow and Manchester, having allocated the title B.Sc.Pharm. for their pharmacy graduates, do not come under the ban. Mr. Storrar championed Scotland's rights on Wednesday, and thus brought about a discussion which demonstrated the need for a school for councillors wherein they might be taught what the rights of the Pharmaceutical Society are and what it is empowered to do under the Pharmacy Acts. Except once in the 1852 Act the word "pharmacy" does not occur in any of the Acts other than as "Pharmacy Act," and neither in these Acts nor in the Charter is there the slightest indication that the Society has the exclusive power to control qualifications in pharmacy in Great Britain. It is empowered to examine and register persons who desire to be pharmaceutical chemists or chemists and druggists. At a school for councillors some who spoke on Wednesday would probably not be taught when is the opportune time for courting the opposition of influential universities, but they would at least learn the limit of the Society's powers. The need for the school was also shown when two ex-Presidents revealed ignorance of the fact that registered medical practitioners are exempt from the provisions of the first fifteen sections of the 1868 Act, this exemption enabling them, if they choose, to call themselves chemists and druggists. The incident gives effect to the feeling that our pharmaceutical councillors would be better able to prepare amendments to the present law if they were more familiar with it. Perhaps this also accounts for the proposal to introduce the Pharmacy Bill next Session—without revision!

Society of Public Analysts.

The members of this Society are considering what should be done with it. It has long since been more than a body of public analysts, and it has recently been proposed to have the Society incorporated under the Companies Act, by a new name and without "Limited," presumably. A circular in favour of the change has been issued by Messrs. R. Bodmer, Cecil H. Cribb, W. J. Dibdin, John Hughes, Arthur R. Ling, B. E. R. Newlands, H. Droop Richmond, Samuel Rideal, John Ruffle, L. T. Thorne, and F. J. Lloyd. There is a strong feeling among other leaders of the

Society that analytical chemistry is not as well promoted in this country as it might be, and that the Society is called upon to specialise in this department.

Medical Men and Duty-free Alcohol.

The "Lancet" comments upon a note received from a medical practitioner who points out the disadvantages of mineralised methylated spirits for museum and laboratory purposes. He suggests that a simple order from the Revenue authorities that industrial methylated spirit might be supplied for the purposes of medical practice otherwise than consumption is apparently all that would be required to make this spirit available for use. He adds:

Pure spirit of wine has frequently to be used even in hospital practice, although the latter pays duty to the revenue at the rate of 16s. per gal. Hence "the healing art is subjected in this particular to a crushing tax, and the use of pure alcohol is gravely restricted."

The suggestion is one which the "Lancet" thinks would commend itself to the revenue authorities, provided they can be convinced that the privilege is not likely to be abused. Our contemporary hits the point exactly. Industrial methylated spirit is now in daily use by manufacturers, and the Excise rules and regulations are decidedly more severe and the use of the spirit more rigorously inspected than before the 1906 Revenue Act. This appears to be necessary, and manufacturers generally do not object, knowing that experience in the initial stage implies close watching. We question if medical men are prepared to face such a system of inspection or to give the necessary guarantees, but we would welcome them into the field, for at present chemists seem to have reached finality in duty-free alcohol, and a few thousand militant doctors might stir matters up once more.

Window-ticket Writing Competition.

RESULTS.

SINCE October 13, 1906, we have been publishing examples of the window-tickets sent in to the competition which we organised in the autumn. It will be acknowledged that such a collection of ideas for window-tickets for use in pharmacies has never before been brought together, and we have to thank the many competitors for so well responding to our request for cards. It has been often a difficult matter to select representative examples from the large number of window-tickets that were sent in, but it may be taken that this difficulty was overcome, with the result that forty specimens were reproduced in our pages. Adjudicating the merits of the competitors' work was perhaps the most difficult part of the competition; there were so many points to be taken into account in awarding marks. It may be taken first of all that the chief object of a window-ticket is to give the passer-by some information with a view to getting him to purchase something. This has to be conveyed in as terse a manner as possible without being laconic, one of the principles upon which the awards was made being that much wording and crowded cards are not a recommendation. Further, unless a class of goods is being advertised, we consider the absence of the indication of the price of the article a distinct drawback. It is true that in the case of type-writing-machines the advertisers were often very reticent as to the price of their goods; but the modern tendency in selling goods, no matter how highly priced they may be, is to let the purchaser know as soon as possible what he will have to pay. In many cases it is not the need of the purchaser that makes him buy the article he sees in the chemist's window; he is often tempted by the price. This is particularly the case in toilet-articles. Another point, the style of the card and its suitability to the goods advertised have to be taken into consideration; the style of the card may vary with the goods advertised. For instance, toilet-articles often lend themselves to floral recommendations, while for remedies for human ailments something more sombre is indicated. The lettering should be distinct; there must be no confusion of the letters of the alphabet which would make it difficult for the passer-by to at once take in at a glance the purport of a window-ticket.

Elaboration in showcards is bad as a general rule. One thing the competition has brought out is that it is not necessary for the writer of a window-ticket to be an artist, although we acknowledge it is an advantage. What is wanted is a sense of fitness and that appreciation of artistic effect which chemists as educated men naturally possess. With an "Easy" sign-marker and cut-out designs it is not difficult for any chemist to make a passable window-ticket. The use of photographs is very popular on the show-tickets sent in for competition, and is quite justified when one remembers what a fascination a picture has upon the minds of most people. Probably many would stop to look at the photograph, and thus be brought to read the announcement on the card. We had also to take into account the novelty of the design and that most important faculty—the ability of the card to attract customers and sell the goods.

It was our original intention to award two guineas as prizes, but in consequence of the success of the competition we have increased the amount to five pounds, which we have apportioned as follows :

One pound to Mr. ALFRED W. LEWIS, Newport, Mon.

[Some examples of Mr. Lewis's work were figs. 5, 6, 7, C. & D., October 13, 1906, and fig. 33, Dec. 1, 1906.]

Ten shillings each to

Mr. G. E. MARFITT,
116 Oxford Street, Leicester.

[Figs. 37 and 38, January 5, 1907.]

Mr. W. WILLSON TEALE,
50 Murray Street,
Holgate, York.

[See figs. 11, 12, and 13, October 20, 1906.]

Mr. W. H. HORNBY,
c/o Messrs. Gibson,
Gooch Street, Birmingham.

[Figs. 22, 23, and 24, November 3, 1906.]

Mr. GEO. PHILP,
Dunfermline.

[Designs shown in figs. 8, 9, October 20, 1906;
fig. 16, October 27; and fig. 36, December 15.]

Five shillings each to

Mr. W. H. GOY,
17 Battersea Rise, London, S.W.

[Fig. 15, October 20, 1906, one of a series.]

Mr. S. C. MCKEE,
Acton, London, W.

[Fig. 26, November 17, 1906, cut-out design from
Messrs. Southall Bros. & Barclay's advertisement.]

Mr. W. W. MOLLISON,
8 Waverley Gardens, Glasgow.

[Fig. 27, November 17, 1906, adaptation of cover of
periodical.]

Mr. S. MANNERS,
c/o Messrs. Allen & Hanburys, Ltd.,
7 Vere Street,
London, W.

[Fig. 40, January 5, 1907.]

Mr. A. E. KING,
c/o Messrs. Fuller & Co., Ltd.,
Rampant Horse Street, Norwich.

[Fig. 29, November 24, 1906.]

Mr. H. M. ASHTON,
Warrington.

[Fig. 3, October 13, 1906, for idea of using "Easy"
sign-writer.]

Half-a-crown each to

Mr. W. C. DAWSON,
c/o Mr. J. D. Dester,
Aylsham.

[Fig. 39, January 5, 1907.]

Mr. G. MOWERAY TAYLOR,
23 High Street, Sidcup.

[Figs. 18 and 19, October 27, 1906, for execution of work.]

Mr. C. A. CRITCHLEY,
10 King William Street, Blackburn.

[Fig. 21, October 27, 1906, and fig. 28, November 24, 1906.]

Mr. H. B. HAMMOND,
c/o Mr. F. V. Butterfield,
Station Bridge, Harrogate.

[Fig. 25, November 3, 1906.]

Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland.

COUNCIL-MEETING.

THE Council met at the Society's house, 67 Lower Mount Street, Dublin, on January 2, at 3 P.M., Dr. J. A. Walsh (President) in the chair. The following were also present : Messrs. G. D. Beggs (Hon. Treasurer), John Smith (Vice-President), Jas. Michie, T. M. Moffitt, D. M. Watson, and W. F. Wells.

CORRESPONDENCE.

A letter was read from Mr. Wm. Hayes returning thanks for resolution of condolence passed by the Council on the death of his wife, and it was ordered to be inserted on the minutes.

The Colonial Office transmitted a copy of the St. Vincent (Windward Islands group) Ordinance, dealing with the registration of druggists' assistants.—The PRESIDENT said he found that no druggist in St. Vincent is allowed to employ an unregistered or uncertified assistant. (Hear, hear.)

PRELIMINARY REGISTRATIONS.

The following desired to be registered as students of pharmacy : Messrs. John Flanagan, Patrick James Hayes Augustine, Francis Dowling, and Joseph P. McBride, matriculates of the Royal University ; Henry Ferguson, who has passed the Preliminary examination of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain ; and William Johnston McKnight McAdam, who has passed the Intermediate Board (Middle Grade) examination in all the subjects required.—The Registrar was directed to enter the names on the Register.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

Notification of change of address was received from the following : Messrs. W. N. Allen, C. Crowley, C. Evans, W. Dunphy, J. J. Macaulay, J. J. McMahon, and H. D. Starkey (members of the Society), A. C. Loton, Ph.C., J. B. Boyd, A. E. A. Davis, E. J. Herdley, L. Kingsmill, M. McNally, W. Thompson, G. Twinem, and E. H. Woods (registered druggists), and A. J. Smyth (pharmaceutical assistant).

DRUGGISTS' ASSISTANTS.

The Privy Council Office transmitted copy of Order approving of the regulation requiring druggists' assistants to pass the Preliminary examination before commencing the two years' service in pharmacy required for the Licence examination.

FINANCIAL.

Accounts amounting to 86*l.* 6*s.* 5*d.* were passed for payment, and cheques for that amount signed.

ELECTIONS.

On the motion of Mr. BEGGS, seconded by Mr. WATSON, the following new members were elected : Messrs. S. Brown, Ph.C., Woodstock Gardens, Sandford Road, Dublin ; R. I. Edwards, Ph.C., 13 Shaftesbury Square, Belfast ; J. J. Gamble, Ph.C., The Medical Hall, Bailieborough ; W. R. S. Gilbert, Ph.C., Medical Hall, Manorhamilton ; W. P. Kennedy, Ph.C., Borris, co. Carlow ; E. MacSweeney, Ph.C., 73 Wightman Road, Harringay, London, N. ; C. W. Robinson, Ph.C., 13 Harcourt Street, Dublin ; E. J. Toomey, Ph.C., 19 Great Denmark Street, Dublin ; and T. J. White, Ph.C., Dromod Sherlock, co. Cavan.

The following were elected as associate druggists : Messrs. John Gray, R.D., C. and D., Armagh ; T. C. McCarthy, R.D., 3 Coronation Row, Clonmel ; and Miss Mary F. Pierce, R.D., 6 Main Street, Wexford.

NOMINATIONS.

The following were nominated for membership : Messrs. T. Mather Thomson, Ph.C., 139 St. Stephen's Green, Dublin ; T. P. Whelehar, Ph.C., 38 Earl Street, Mullingar ; and W. H. Ashmore, Ph.C., Bagnalstown, co. Carlow.

Mr. A. Harding, R.D., 55 Patrick Street, Dublin, and Mr. John Frackleton, C. and D., 2 Carisbrook Terrace, Bangor, co. Down, were nominated for election as associate druggists.

JANUARY EXAMINATIONS.

For the Preliminary examination twenty-two candidates (ten of whom are for re-examination) had entered.—Six

candidates entered for the Registered Druggist examination at Belfast.—For the Pharmaceutical Licence examination twenty-five candidates had entered, sixteen being for re-examination.

OTHER BUSINESS.

The REGISTRAR notified the deaths of Mr. Hugh Harrison, pharmaceutical chemist, Dremore, and Eliza Piers, chemist and druggist, Wexford.

Reports from the Law Committee, the Certificate Committee, the House Committee, the School Committee, and the Declarations Committee were read and approved, this concluding the public business.

EXAMINATION RESULTS.

Preliminary Examination.—The following have passed: John Francis Courtney, William O'Connell, James Wellwood, Joseph Meara, James O'Sullivan, Harry Manley and John Mullin (equal), Thomas Burke, David McGahie, Owen Joseph Lenihan, John Harnett. One candidate has been passed subject to ratification by the Council, and eight candidates have been rejected.

Society of Chemical Industry.

LONDON SECTION.

A MEETING of this Section was held at Burlington House, Piccadilly, W., on January 7, Mr. R. J. Friswell in the chair. The attendance was good, and included Sir Boverton Redwood, Professor W. A. Tilden, Mr. Gordon Salamon, Mr. T. Tyrer, Mr. C. T. Kingzett, Dr. F. B. Power, Dr. Julius Lewkowitsch, Mr. T. D. Morson, Mr. D. Lloyd Howard, Mr. P. L. Thornton, and Mr. E. T. Brewis. The Chairman first referred to the death of Mr. Joseph Bernays, C.E., a member of the Publication Committee and original member of the Society, and then called on Mr. Walter F. Reid, F.I.C., F.C.S., to read his paper on

THE INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF APPLIED CHEMISTRY.

This was the sixth Congress, and was held in Rome last May, being fully reported at the time in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST. Mr. Reid introduced the subject to the Section with a view to awakening interest in the next meeting of the Congress in London in 1909. The first Congress was held at Brussels in 1894, and was a success; the second took place in Paris in 1896, the third in Vienna in 1898, the fourth in Paris in 1900, the fifth in Berlin in 1903, and the one in Rome was the sixth. Until the Congress in Paris in 1900 British chemists had held aloof, but in that year a large number of English-speaking chemists were present. At the Berlin Congress in 1903 British chemists were even better represented, and an invitation was extended to the Congress to meet in London in 1906. On putting the matter to the vote, however, Rome was decided on by a narrow majority. The meeting in Rome was a great success, and everybody who went was delighted with the reception given by the Italian committee. Mr. Reid then, in view of the next Congress, gave the number of members and the amount expended by the various countries. The Vienna Congress (1898) cost 782l., Paris (1900) 1,200l., Berlin (1903) 15,000l., and Rome (1906) 8,160l. The number of adherents was given as Paris 1,751, Berlin 2,533, and Rome 2,375. Government grants were given in two cases, the amounts being Berlin 750l., Rome 2,800l. The expenditure at Berlin reached the high-water mark, and the lecturer did not think it necessary that the Congress should cost such a large amount. Mr. Reid then went into details of the Rome Congress, having been supplied with figures by the General Secretary, Professor Vittoria Villavechia. These included particulars of the various nationalities who participated—England was given as 69, and the United States as 101. The lecturer also referred to the novel application of the surplus funds (20,000f.) as purses to enable Italian chemists to visit the London Congress. (See *C. & D.*, December 15, 1906, p. 898.) The papers presented to the Rome Congress numbered 490, but Mr. Reid confined himself to the more important of them. In the course of his remarks he said that the Pharmacy Section was admirably reported in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST of May 19, 1906, and Mr. Reid also showed some of the views with which that article was illus-

trated. The language difficulty is not so real as would be imagined. Although some nineteen nationalities were represented, there was generally someone able to interpret the papers or discussions into a tongue intelligible to the bulk of the audience. Mr. Reid gave an instance where a speech in Chinese was interpreted by a Japanese into English, and then into Italian. There are official languages (English, French, German, and Italian), but courtesy allows the member to speak in the tongue he is most familiar with. Finally, reference was made to the invitation given at Rome by Dr. Ludwig Mond and Professor W. A. Tilden for the meeting of the Congress in London in 1909 and accepted. Already the committee have had meetings, and there is every evidence that the success of the Congress will be maintained. An excellent series of lantern-slides was shown during the lecture, portraits of the officers at Rome and views of Rome being interspersed with interesting comments by the lecturer. The King of Italy supplied pictures of the interior of the Quirinal, where representatives of the Congress were entertained; and in sending his portrait and that of the Queen of Italy, his Majesty wrote: "Italy is in perfect sympathy with England in all that means progress in science and intellect, and this, I trust, will be evinced by my compatriots at the next Congress."

There was a short discussion, in which the Chairman and Professor Tilden took part. The latter, who went to Rome as the official representative of the British Government, announced that, as far as official reticence would allow, he had received an assurance of Government support of the proceedings in 1909, though probably nothing in the shape of a monetary grant would be made. The support would probably take the form of a meeting-place with the necessary attendance and accommodation.

A vote of thanks was given to Mr. Reid for his lecture, and to a sparse audience a paper was read on the estimation of indigotin in indigo.

Before the above meeting was held the members of the Chemical Industry Club dined together in the Criterion Restaurant, Mr. Friswell presiding, and Mr. Reid was the guest of the club. An unusual feature of the commendably brief and informal toast-list was "The Press." Mr. Tyrer had as his guests seven editors, and he gave the toast with some interesting remarks on the inception of the Society's journal, edited at the outset by Mr. George E. Davis, F.I.C., F.C.S., who acknowledged the toast.

Scientific Progress.

Temperatures under this heading are on the Centigrade scale.

Iceland Cod-liver Oil.—The following are the analytical factors for this oil as determined by V. Stein: Sp. gr. at 15° C., 0.923; Hübl's iodine-number, 137.5; saponification-number, 183.0; free acid (reckoned as oleic), 0.33 per cent. On cooling to 0° C. there was no separation of stearin or the like.

Constitution of Rhubarb.—Gilson ("Arch. Internat. de Pharm. et de Thérapie," xiv. 455), as a result of a long research into the chemical constituents of China rhubarb, concludes that the purgative action is due to the presence of four glucosides—chrysophanein, rheochrysin, emodin, and rhein. These four act together as one substance, which the author calls rheopurgarin, and when they are separated their properties are lost to a greater or less degree. Rheopurgarin is not itself soluble in water, but is rendered so by the presence in rhubarb of gallic acid and similar compounds, and it is its combination with these substances which has been described as cathartic acid.

Uric-acid Determination.—Dimmock and Branson have followed up their work on this subject (*C. & D.*, 1903, II. 225), and in a paper in the "Lancet" (1907, 14) describe three processes of estimation. In each urine rendered alkaline by lithium carbonate (1 gram to 100 c.c.) is used, the liquid being filtered and made up to 100 c.c. with distilled water. In process "A" ammonium urate is precipitated from the lithiated urine (50 c.c.) by adding 5 grams of ammonium chloride, heating to 50° C., and transferring the mixture to a measuring-tube, where the urate is read off. In "B" the ammonium urate is cleaned, dissolved, and precipitated with vigintinormal silver nitrate in excess, the excess being determined after filtration with vigintinormal potassium thiocyanate. Process "B" is a hypobromite one, and is suitable for proportions of uric acid ranging between 1 in 1,000 and 1 in 5,000.

Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain.

COUNCIL-MEETING.

THE first business of the council-meeting held on Wednesday was to receive the resignation of the President (Mr. R. A. Robinson), who stated that it was tinged with regret. Several speeches, eulogistic and congratulatory, were made in reference to the retiring President, and then Mr. J. R. Young, who has been Vice-President since May 1906, was elected President. The vice-presidency is to be filled at the February meeting. The grants from the Benevolent Fund were heavy, amounting to 158*l*. Mr. Thomas Tyrer, President of the British Pharmaceutical Conference, presented a photograph of an oil painting of "The Alchemist," by Van Heyden. Some discussion took place in regard to the proposals in Scotland to grant degrees in pharmacy which betrayed a disagreement between the views of North and South. Mr. Storrar spoke freely, and



MR. J. RYMER YOUNG,
The New President.

in the discussion brought out the astonishing fact that two past-Presidents of the Society were unaware that medical men are entitled to call themselves chemists and druggists if they so desire. The Parliamentary Committee has sent out a circular to all Divisional Secretaries, based on the previous Pharmacy Bill, asking them to interview members of Parliament. So far two replies, both favourable, have been received from M.P.s. Mr. Hagon has a scheme of lobbying members of Parliament, which is to be considered by the Parliamentary Committee. The scheme is based on the practice of the Labour party. The Privy Council sent on a coroner's letter, in which it was suggested that poison-labels should be numbered, so as to afford clues in cases of suicide.

A MEETING of Council was held at 16 Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C., on January 9. There were present Mr. R. A. Robinson (President), Mr. J. R. Young (Vice-President), Mr. Walter Hills (Treasurer), and Messrs. C. B. Allen, S. R. Atkins, A. S. Campkin, M. Carteighe, W. G. Cross, W. L. Currie, W. H. Gibson, R. L. Gifford, A. Hagon, J. F. Harrington, A. E. Hobbs, G. T. W. News-holme, C. J. Park, A. Southall, D. Storrar, and A. C. Wootton.

The PRESIDENT stated that he had received a letter of apology for absence from Dr. Symes, and regretted that Dr. Symes's absence was due to the death of his eldest son at Melbourne.

THE PRESIDENT RETIRES.

The PRESIDENT then formally announced his resignation, the letter in which this was done stating that he "felt compelled to do this, as the time has come when other pressing engagements prevent me giving that full time and consideration of all questions respecting the Society which it is desirable should be given by the President." He added that he had no other alternative, but that now the time had arrived it was tinged with regret. Mr. Robinson thanked the members of Council and the staff for their courtesy and assistance, and said he hoped the practice of visiting the local Associations would be continued. His interest in the Society would not be diminished on vacating the chair.

THE NEW PRESIDENT.

A ballot then took place for the election of a successor in the presidential chair. Mr. Chater took round the ballot-box, and each councillor pushed his voting-paper through the narrow slit in the lid. The box was then opened by the Secretary, and the counting of the votes checked by Mr. Robinson. There were eighteen votes for Mr. Young and one blank paper. Mr. Robinson thereupon declared Mr. Young duly elected President, invested him with the chain of office, and congratulated him. Mr. Young then took the President's chair, and the Treasurer removed to the one he vacated.

The NEW PRESIDENT said this, the crowning act of confidence from his fellow-councillors, gave him infinite pleasure. He accepted the honour not with reluctance, but with diffidence, as he was conscious of his own limitations. The position is a difficult one to fill, especially after it has been occupied by such a distinguished predecessor.

The position of Vice-President thus vacated by Mr. Young is to be filled at the February meeting.

IN PRAISE OF MR. ROBINSON.

The PRESIDENT said that perhaps some of the members of Council would like to give expression to their feelings of regard to Mr. Robinson.

The TREASURER accepted the invitation, and said that the Council much appreciated the admirable urbanity, efficiency, and success with which Mr. Robinson had conducted the meetings of the Council and of members in the country.

Mr. ATKINS, after congratulating Mr. Young, said that, as the oldest member of Council and youngest past-President, he desired to express his sincere and hearty congratulations to the retiring President. He (Mr. Atkins) referred to Mr. Robinson's exceptional experience in the conduct of public affairs, his unusual acquaintance with men moving in high circles, and also his strenuous character and capacity for arduous work. The result of Mr. Robinson's work had not resulted in placing an Act on the Statute-book, but that is not his fault.

The TREASURER moved a vote of thanks to the retiring President, and Mr. Atkins seconded.

Mr. STORRAR spoke to the motion as an old member of Council and a representative of Scottish pharmacy.

Mr. CARTEIGHE hoped that Mr. Robinson would retain a warm corner in his remembrance for his old colleagues.

Mr. HOBBS, as the youngest member of Council and a fellow-townsmen of Mr. Robinson, added a few words. He was followed by Mr. HAGON (member for Wales), Mr. CAMPKIN, and Mr. GIFFORD (on behalf of the manufacturing centres of Lancashire).

Mr. ROBINSON replied, and said he should always cherish the warmest corner in his heart for pharmacy, and hoped in the future to be able to help his colleagues.

Mr. Robinson's name was added to the Law Committee,

Organisation Committee, and the War Reserve Officers' Committee.

ELECTIONS AND RESTORATIONS.

The next business was the election of 138 members and 44 student-associates. Four names were restored to the Register of Chemists and Druggists, and 34 to their former position in the Society.

FINANCE.

Mr. HARRINGTON, as Chairman, moved the adoption of the report of the Finance Committee. The report was as follows:

Receipts during the month—

Penalties and costs	£101 10 8
School-fees	5 15 6
Subscription	1 1 0
"Pharmaceutical Journal"	760 12 4
Restoration-fees	2 2 0
Examination-fees	1,544 2 0
Sale of registers and calendars	25 14 9

£2,440 18 3

Part of this was utilised to make up the deficiency on last month's accounts, leaving a balance of 676*l.* 12*s.* 8*d.* with which to pay the following amounts recommended by the committee for payment:

On behalf of the "Journal"	£826 6 9
Sundries	13 10 6
House	144 10 10
Stationery, etc.	39 9 10
Current expenses	550 0 0
Salaries, etc.	272 18 4
School and examinations	57 2 2
Law-charges	71 8 6
Library	50 8 11

£2,025 15 10

The balances on the Benevolent Fund accounts were as follows:

Current account	£327 10 7
Donation account	10 9 6
Orphan Fund	85 6 8

Mr. HARRINGTON said that the balance on the Benevolent Fund looked large, but most of it was voted away at a meeting of the Benevolent Fund Committee on the previous day.

The report was adopted.

BENEVOLENCE.

The report of the Benevolent Fund Committee was taken in committee, after which

Mr. ATKINS, in moving the adoption of the report, said that his prognostications of the previous month were confirmed, and there were this month an unusually large number of applicants for assistance. The three unsuccessful candidates at the December election of annuitants were each granted 25*l.*, this, with seven other grants of smaller amounts, making a total of 158*l.* Mr. Atkins then gave particulars of two cases where the fund is helping relatives to maintain two chemists' widows in nursing-homes.

Mr. GIBSON seconded the adoption of the report, and it was carried.

A resolution was then carried giving the Treasurer power to pay the annuitants of the Benevolent Fund the quarterly moieties of their pensions.

THE LIBRARY, ETC., COMMITTEE.

The TREASURER then presented the report of the Library, Museum, School, and House Committee. This referred to the attendance at the Society's libraries and museums, and approved of Messrs. Parkinson's account for 12*l.* 10*s.* 3*d.* Mr. Thomas Tyrer, President of the British Pharmaceutical Conference, offered a photograph of a painting of "The Alchemist," by Van Heyden, which the committee accepted, and requested the Secretary to send a special letter of thanks to the donor.

The Treasurer, in commenting on the report, said the original painting from which the alchemist photograph was taken is in the possession of Mr. Fairclough, of Messrs. Lennon & Co., who had allowed Mr. Tyrer to have it copied.

The report was adopted.

ORGANISATION COMMITTEE.

The report of this committee dealt with the appointment of Mr. Adam Duncan as Divisional Secretary for Leith. After considering protests, the committee did not think it expedient to interfere with the decision of the General Purposes Committee of the North British Executive. Mr. Hobbs's scheme for a closer co-operation between the Council and its Divisional Secretaries was considered, and Mr. Hobbs was asked to formulate his scheme and confer with the Secretary thereon with a view to consideration at another meeting of the committee. Consideration of the Thames Valley Association's suggestion of a meeting of delegates of local Associations was deferred.

On the motion of Mr. ROBINSON the report was adopted.

DEGREES IN PHARMACY.

The report of the Examination and Education Committee was next taken. The committee considered a communication from Dr. J. Coole Kneale, lecturer in materia medica in the University of Birmingham, in which it was indicated that the University contemplated the establishment of a school of pharmacy and the granting of a degree in pharmacy. Dr. Kneale asked for information and assistance towards these objects. The committee had a long discussion as to the principle involved in the establishment of a degree in pharmacy to be granted by Universities, and eventually agreed that, while there could be no objection to the granting of science degrees by Universities on a curriculum in which pharmaceutical subjects are included, it would not be expedient to acquiesce in or encourage schemes for the granting of degrees in pharmacy. The committee expressed the opinion that the Council of the Society ought to encourage in every way possible the teaching by Universities of the science subjects of the pharmaceutical curriculum, but that the granting of qualifications in pharmacy in Great Britain ought to be retained solely in the hands of the Society. Dr. Kneale was invited to discuss the subject with the Board of Examiners.

The committee also considered a communication from the Assistant Secretary in Scotland forwarding for information a petition of the Executive to the Privy Council in favour of the granting of degrees in pharmacy by the University of Edinburgh. It was pointed out to the committee that a degree proposed to be granted by the University of Edinburgh was that of Bachelor of Pharmacy (Ph.B.), and that the details of the scheme did not appear to agree with those approved by the Council in 1902. After considerable discussion and after reading a letter of explanation from Mr. Storrar, who was unable to attend the committee, it was resolved to recommend the Council not to sanction the sending of the petition. The committee expressed the opinion that no objection could be held against the scheme that had been adopted by the Glasgow University for a pharmaceutical degree in science (B.Sc.Pharm.), as that scheme appeared to be in accordance with what the Council had already approved. The Secretary was requested to communicate the decision of the committee to the Executive of the North British branch, and to convey the opinion to the committee that a petition to the Privy Council could not properly be undertaken except by the Council acting in its corporate capacity.

The PRESIDENT moved the adoption of the report, when

Mr. STORRAR said that while not desirous of moving an amendment of the report, he was sorry to see the feeling on the part of the committee in regard to the proposed petition to the Privy Council. The petition was sent for the Council's approval, and was the only draft of the petition in existence. It had not been seen by any member of the Executive except Mr. Tocher and Mr. Hill. He did not see any particular harm in the petition, even if it had been sent by the Executive to the Privy Council with the approval of the Council. The committee seem to think they had not been kept fully informed of the doings in Edinburgh in regard to the pharmacy degree. The various steps had been fully reported to the Council, and he should like the Council to understand that there is no want of loyalty in the North British Executive. The committee seem to have been staggered that the Edinburgh degree should be given in pure pharmacy, the feeling being apparently that the University authorities would not stop at that

point. The advantage of the Edinburgh degree in pharmacy is that it is a medical degree. The student has to pass the Preliminary accepted by the Pharmaceutical Society, whereas the Glasgow degree, being a science degree, required the student to pass a second Preliminary, and a very difficult one. The Edinburgh degree is on the lines laid down by the Pharmaceutical Council in that it evolves a curriculum. It is, he thought, a distinct advantage to pharmacy to have University training in Glasgow and Edinburgh. No candidate can get the degree unless his name is already on the Register of Chemists and Druggists or the Medical Register, and medical men would certainly not look with favour on any attempt to change this condition. He regretted that the committee did not at least see its way to petition the Privy Council in favour of the Glasgow scheme. The time has now passed, but he hoped that in future the Council would look on these University educational questions with a little more generosity. The aim of the Council of the Society should not be to benefit the Society alone, but pharmacy as a whole. The Edinburgh scheme is not yet definitely before the Privy Council, but is sure to be there before the parallel Glasgow scheme is sanctioned.

The TREASURER said the Council is in hearty agreement with such educational schemes, but when the specific point raised in the Edinburgh degree came up the committee felt bound to disagree.

Mr. STORRAR repeated that that could not affect the Glasgow scheme, in favour of which the committee decided not to petition the Privy Council.

Mr. ROBINSON said he was glad to have Mr. Storrar's explanation that the petition was sent for approval and not only for the information of the Council. The letter which accompanied the draft petition gave a different version, as it reads, "At a meeting of the Executive of the North British Branch it was agreed to petition the Privy Council," etc. It would not do to have the Executive petitioning the Privy Council, as the Pharmaceutical Council might find itself in the position of having to send a counter-petition. Great attention had been given to the case, but for many reasons the committee preferred the title of Bachelor of Science. Bachelor of Pharmacy would not carry so much weight with the public, as it appears to be restricted to a small branch of science. The Council could never agree that medical men should obtain a degree to practise pharmacy without coming to the Pharmaceutical Society.

Mr. STORRAR: Both degrees are to that effect.

Mr. ROBINSON: That does not need serious consideration. What did prevail with the committee was that the authority of the Council must be maintained as the qualifying body for those who practise pharmacy. The committee could not allow medical men to obtain in this way authority to act as pharmacists. It was felt that "Bachelor of Science" would be more comprehensive than "Bachelor of Pharmacy," and in conversation with several people he had found that to be the general feeling.

The PRESIDENT said the question was amply considered by a large committee.

Mr. STORRAR said he hoped he had not spoken too strongly on the Council's neglect to back up the efforts being made to improve, but he did not feel inclined to entirely withdraw what he had said. He still thought the Council should back up efforts to promote higher education. As to the objection to granting degrees in pharmacy to medical men, they have already the right to practise pharmacy. Every man must, before he goes up for the degree, have the right to practise pharmacy.

Mr. CROSS: Does Mr. Storrar consider it desirable that medical men should exercise their privilege to practise pharmacy?

Mr. STORRAR repeated that a medical man does not require to take a degree before he can practise pharmacy.

Mr. ROBINSON: A medical man can open a surgery, but cannot call himself a chemist.

Mr. WOOTTON: He can undoubtedly call himself a chemist; that is expressly reserved as his privilege before the passing of the 1868 Act.

Mr. CARTEIGHE acknowledged that there is a good deal of sentiment in the objections in the South against the adoption of the title "Bachelor of Pharmacy." It would lead to endless confusion, while, apart from the educational

side, there is the ethical aspect. It would do a great deal of harm with medical men to use the title "Bachelor of Pharmacy." It would be a great mistake in view of the position of things to have a degree in pharmacy. Such a title is undesirable in this country, and the average medical men would fight shy of it.

Mr. NEWSHOLME, in reference to Mr. Wootton's remarks that medical men could call themselves chemists if they so desired, said that was a mistake; there is nothing of the kind in Section 16 of the Pharmacy Act.

Mr. WOOTTON: The amending Act of 1869 was passed almost expressly to reserve the rights of medical men, it being enacted that the first fifteen sections of the 1868 Act shall not apply to medical men. Section 15 prevents medical men among others calling themselves chemists, but the Act of 1869 nullifies this section as far as regards medical men.

Mr. NEWSHOLME: That does not apply to pharmaceutical chemists.

Mr. WOOTTON: No; they qualify under the 1852 Act.

Mr. CARTEIGHE said that when the 1852 Act was under discussion medical men objected to the title "pharmaceutical chemist," and in consequence a clause was added that pharmaceutical chemists who afterwards became medical men should have their names removed from the chemists' register.

The report was adopted.

PARLIAMENTARY MATTERS.

The report of the Parliamentary Committee was next taken, the essential part being the following, which details with the steps that have been taken to bring the claims of pharmacy before members of Parliament:

The committee considered a communication from Mr. Idris and Mr. Winfrey, and a discussion ensued upon the desirability of introducing into the Society's Pharmacy Bill certain alterations that had been suggested by members of the Society and by the Society's representatives in Parliament. Eventually it was moved that the Bill of last Session be the measure upon which the campaign indicated by Mr. Idris and Mr. Winfrey should be based.

It was resolved that the joint letter of Mr. Idris and Mr. Winfrey should at once be sent to the divisional officers of the Society, with a request that they would take immediate steps to see members of Parliament with a view to obtaining their consent to ballot for a place for the Society's Bill, or to join a deputation to the Home Secretary on the subject of pharmaceutical legislation as a whole.

A draft circular embodying the above was submitted and approved, and it was also agreed that a suitable communication should be sent to the local Associations inviting their co-operation.

The Secretary was desired to tabulate and keep in readiness the various suggestions that had been received in connection with the Bill from members of the Society and others, so that they might be available for reference in case of need.

The report, which Mr. CARTEIGHE explained was essentially administrative work, was adopted.

DIVISIONAL SECRETARIES.

The SECRETARY read part of the report of the General Purposes Committee, which referred to the steps taken to fill up the vacancies in the list of Divisional Secretaries. Thirty replies were received from the members written to, but only seven appointments could be made, either because the chemists nominated were not members of the Society or did not desire to take the position. In regard to the circulars sent out to Divisional Secretaries about the Pharmacy Bill, replies have been received from two members of Parliament, both favourable. Mr. Tickle was appointed an assistant examiner to the Board of Examiners to act when required. Mr. WALTER HILLS also asked for permission to use the staff of the Society for the purpose of making inquiries on pharmacopœial matters for the General Medical Council.

Mr. ROBINSON, in moving the adoption of this report, said there are still vacancies in the ranks of the Divisional Secretaries, but all the more important parts of the country are represented. Mr. Tickle is only to act as an examiner in case of emergency. The Council are quite willing to help the General Medical Council in making inquiries in pharmacopœial matters, but he hoped the work would not be too great a tax on the staff.

The report was adopted.

SYSTEMATIC LOBBYING.

Mr. CARTEIGHE, referring to a motion that Mr. Hagon was going to move, said he noticed it concerned a purely administrative matter, and the Council were not required to affirm any principle underlying the motion.

The PRESIDENT said he could not rule the motion out of order. It would, no doubt, be referred to the Parliamentary Committee.

Mr. HAGON said Mr. Carteighe's remarks were quite unfair. The object of the motion is to get it referred to a committee.

Mr. CARTEIGHE: If you had said that on the motion I should not have risen.

Mr. HAGON said he had a perfect right to bring a motion forward, and it was for the Council to refer it to a committee if that was thought desirable. The motion was as follows:

That the names of all the members of Parliament be divided into lists of ten to twenty, with all the information known to the office relating to the attitude of each member towards pharmaceutical legislation recorded opposite his name.

That these lists be issued, on application, to M.P.S. on their written undertaking:

1. To interview the members of Parliament named on the list they receive.

2. To return the list, filled in with a record of the results of each interview, to the office by March 1, or earlier date.

That a notice inviting the assistance of M.P.S. be inserted in the trade journals.

Mr. Hagon said he got the idea from one of the Labour members, whose criticism on the methods adopted by the Council was that "the Council is far too respectable; it needs to take off the gloves and fight with bare knuckles." The work was intended to be done in the Lobby of the House of Commons.

Mr. CAMPKIN, seconding, said the Council were not sufficiently aggressive. The affairs of the Society should be discussed with the representatives of the people, and not with the permanent officials.

Mr. NEWSHOLME moved as an amendment that the suggestion be referred to the Parliamentary Committee for consideration, and this was seconded by Mr. CARTEIGHE. The amendment was carried, both as an amendment and as a substantive motion.

EXAMINATIONS.

The SECRETARY read the report of the Board of Examiners on the examinations held in London. There were twelve Major candidates, and four passed. For the Minor there were 175 candidates, and seventy-two passed.

The Council granted permission for the seal of the Society to be affixed to the diplomas of the pharmaceutical chemists, the PRESIDENT remarking that the percentage of passes in the Minor showed a distinct improvement.

NUMBERING POISON-LABELS.

The Privy Council transmitted particulars of a case of poisoning by hydrocyanic acid, and directed attention to a suggestion made by the Coroner that poison-bottles should bear numbered labels. The details were afterwards given, the case being one of suicide at Aldershot, and the object of numbering labels being to give a clue as to when the poison was bought. This was referred to the Law Committee.

OTHER MATTERS.

The Transvaal Pharmacy Board thanked the President and examiners of the Society for the courtesy extended to Mr. J. H. Dinwoodie during his visit to England.

Mrs. E. M. Wilson thanked the Council for its letter of sympathy on the death of her husband.

The Chemists' Assistants' Association thanked the Society for the use of the lecture-theatre for the purposes of a meeting in December.

This concluded the public business.

A FEW FISH-FLIES, by Fred Reynolds, is published this week at 1s. net, by Chorley & Pickersgill, Ltd., Leeds and London. It is a good shillingsworth of laughter, and even those chemists who are incapable of the pastime which Mr. Reynolds here sketches so surprisingly, will enjoy the book. We may say that one of the fish Mr. Reynolds caught was taken home by a dogcart, two cyclists, and a "moke." It is "still growing," and in the next edition a 60-h.p. Daimler is to be harnessed to it—we suppose.

January Examinations.

WE have received from the Registrar of the Society the following lists of persons who were granted certificates at this month's examinations:

LONDON.

Major.

Bull, B. A., Camberwell
Clark, W. S., Kilburn

Davies, S. B., Clapham
Wilkinson, B. R., Clapham

Minor.

Atkinson, W. A., Grimsby
Barrow, L. B., Gainsborough
Bates, A. F., Acoc's Green
Beilby, C., Nottingham
Brooke, R. W., Sudbury
Brookes, Eunice M., Birmingham
Bunting, H. F., Ackworth
Chapman, C. N., Grimsby
Clarke, W. J. H., Exeter
Colbeck, A., Halifax
Collinson, A., Manchester
Cooper, A. C., Chigwell
Curtis, P. G., Colchester
Dixon, W. B., Bolton
Evans, A., Wrexham
Evans, R. A., Denbigh
Farrer, B., Stroud
Fletcher, R., Ormskirk
Fowler, P. J., Hampstead
Gibson, T. J., Login
Golding, C. J., Bury St. Edmunds
Green, J., Wallington
Griffiths, H. J., Cirencester
Hague, H. P., Birmingham
Hall, H., Stalybridge
Halliday, S. H., Runcorn
Harris, A. N., Kirton-in-Lindsey
Harris, T., Seven Sisters
Harris, W. C., St. Albans
Howitt, W. H., Wallington
Husbands, F., Stapleford
Jackson, E. J., Bridlington
Johnson, E. H., Stoke Ferry
Jones, E. D., Conway
Jones, J., Balham
Keast, B. A., Aberdare
Kelly, S. J., Douglas

Key, J. A., Birmingham
Lawman, F. A., Brighton
Lewis, C., Johannesburg
Lewis, D. J., Carmarthen
Lloyd, H. O., Birmingham
Markham, W. E., Scunthorpe
Mee, J. B., Southampton
Morris, W. O., Shanklin
Oldham, T. M., Nottingham
Parson, M. E., Cambridge
Pearson, J. M., Winchester
Prince, A., Connahs Quay
Reynolds, J. M. T., Sheffield
Reynolds, J. D., Bromyard
Roberts, D., Portmadoc
Robinson, R., Ashton-under-Lyme
Savage, W. J., Caergwrle
Sendall, C. E. J., Aintree
Shearsmith, L., York
Sherrin, A. B., Croydon
Shewell, C. F., Oxford
Singleton, R., Blackpool
Slawson, F., Chesterfield
Spencer, R., Manchester
Taylor, Lucy Sarah, Kidderminster
Thomsett, S. E., Faversham
Thurman, J. E., Retford
Wardle, H., Carlisle
Weatherill, R. J. H., Dunstable
Webster, T. E., York
Wilcock, P. W., Audenshaw
Williams, E. H. F., Wrexham
Williams, J. H., Sheffield
Williams, R. H., Bangor
Windle, J. W., Sheffield

EDINBURGH.

Minor.

Barry, R. A., Ayr
Brims, B. W., Thurso
Brooks, T., Bishop Auckland
Burnett, D. G., Fraserburgh
Cameron, A. S., Milton-of-Campsie
Cook, J., Colinsburgh
Cowe, J. G., Elgin
Dunn, L., Newcastle-on-Tyne
Emslie, F. H., Aberdeen
Fraser, A., Dingwall
Giles, A. G., Udney
Giles, Margaret Elizabeth, Wallsend-on-Tyne
Helliwell, H. W., Nottingham
Hutchison, D. A., Arbroath
Isaacson, H. I., Norwich
Johnson, H. L., Stirling
Kydd, H. J. N., Arbroath
Lee, C. S. B., Glasgow
Lowson, G., Forfar

Macdonald, G. H., Dumfries
Macdonald, R. S., Kelso
MacKenzie, J., Bearsden
Marshall, C., Grangemouth
Nicholson, H. A., Carnoustie
Patterson, S. T., Barnard Castle
Pearson, J., East Stanley
Reid, W., Edinburgh
Reid, W. B., Buckie
Seivwright, W., Glasgow
Simpson, G. W., Alnwick
Thomson, P. M., Stanley
Usher, Charles William, Jarrold-on-Tyne
Walmsley, J. W., Preston
Wilson, H. St. Helens, Lancs
Whittle, R., Bedlington
Williamson, H. S., North Shields
Woodall, C., Waberthwaite, Cumberland

Information Wanted.

Inquiries for the names and addresses of manufacturers, or other trade information, not traceable by reference to the advertisement-pages of "The Chemist and Druggist" and the "C. & D. Diary," or not filed in our private register, are inserted here free of charge. Postcard or other replies to any of the subjoined inquiries (addressed to the Editor "The Chemist and Druggist," 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.) will be esteemed.

1/25. Who are the makers of bottle-brushes with swivel?

The Winter Session of Local Pharmaceutical Associations.

Association Presidents.

ASSOCIATIONS of chemists' assistants have fallen upon evil days. Once upon a time they were more lively and almost



MR. JAMES CLARK.

as numerous as associations of seniors, but to-day Brighton, Edinburgh, and London alone have junior associations. The Chemists' Assistants' Association, which meets in Newman Street, London, W. (it was wont to resent being called the London Chemists' Assistants' Association, as it is the oldest of the kind in Great Britain), is presided over by a Scot, Mr. James Clark, of Messrs. Burroughs Wellcome & Co.'s technical staff at Snow Hill. Mr. Clark served his apprenticeship with Messrs. J. & J. Urquhart, chemists, Aberdeen, at a time when there was an assistants' and apprentices' association in the Granite City, and as he was a member of it the apprenticeship was a double one to him. He studied the scientific subjects of the Minor examination at Gordon's College, passed on April 21, 1886, then went for two years to Mr. Whitfield, Scarborough, leaving him to prepare for the Major with Mr. Duncan, Edinburgh. This examination was negotiated in January 1898, and Mr. Clark returned as manager to Messrs. Urquhart for four years, after which he was in business on his own account in Aberdeen. He took a prominent part in the work of the Aberdeen Pharmaceutical Association, and was President in 1898-99. He conducted gratuitously classes in materia medica and pharmacy for the Aberdeen chemists' assistants, and apprentices before such classes were undertaken by the Pharmaceutical Association, and was largely concerned in the establishing of the School of Pharmacy in Gordon's College. When he left Aberdeen five years ago for Snow Hill his *confrères* in the North expressed their appreciation in a public and tangible manner. Mr. Clark is doing his best to make the Newman Street Association something like its old self, but there are now neither Winfrees nor Blackhams, Bransons nor Sauls among the minor pharmaceutical prophets. Hence the path of the Aberdonian President, if macadamised, is not asphalted.

Guildford Chemists' Association.

THE usual monthly meeting of this Association was held at the Angel Hotel, Guildford, on January 2. The attendance, which was small, included Mr. Wilson, of Dorking.

Great Yarmouth Pharmaceutical Association.

THE monthly meeting of this Association was held at 156 King Street, on January 3, Mr. Harvey Palmer in the chair. There was only a small attendance of the members.

It was decided to write both the borough and county members *re* the Pharmacy Bill, and also to subscribe the same amount as last year to the Benevolent Fund.

Hull Chemists' Association.

THE annual meeting was held at the White House Hotel, Hull, on Tuesday evening, January 8, Mr. A. Richardson (President) in the chair. There was a good attendance. Mr. Culshaw was admitted as a new member.—Rule 4 was altered to provide for the election of an executive committee.

THE HON. SECRETARY'S REPORT, read by Mr. Staning, told of a favourable year; and Mr. C. B. Bell, the Hon. Treasurer, presented a balance-sheet showing a cash balance in hand of *£* 10s. 9d. and of *£* 11s. 6d. in the bank. These were adopted on the motion of the President, seconded by Mr. Robson.

OFFICERS AND COMMITTEE were elected as follows: President, Mr. A. Richardson; Vice-President, Mr. Robson; Secretary, Mr. W. Staning; Treasurer, Mr. C. B. Bell; (These are all re-elections.) Committee: Messrs. Kenny, Jones, and Wharton. The officers and committee were thanked.

The next meeting was fixed for February 5, and the consideration of approaching the local members of Parliament in reference to their attitude on pharmaceutical legislation was deferred until then.

Newcastle-on-Tyne Chemists' Association.

A MEETING of this Association was held on January 9 in the Hôtel Métropole, Clayton Street West, Mr. Gilderdale in the chair.

BACTERIOLOGY.—The Chairman called upon Dr. Allison to deliver an address on "Bacteriology." That science was defined as the study of bacteria or micro-organisms. Bacteria are the lowest and smallest forms of vegetable life, and are otherwise known as fission-fungi. It would take 25,000 round bacteria to make a row an inch in length. They multiply so fast that 200 organisms in a c.c. of water will increase to 5,000 in twenty-four hours, to 20,000 in forty-eight hours, and in four days the number becomes uncountable. Cohn calculated that a single germ in three days could produce 4,772 billions, weighing 7,500 tons, but food considerations limit their numbers and weight. The address was most interesting and instructive, and was well illustrated with lantern-slides.

Mr. Wright proposed a vote of thanks to Dr. Allison, which was seconded by Mr. Russell, and carried unanimously.

Halifax Chemists' Association.

A MEETING was held at the Old Cock Hotel, Halifax, on Tuesday evening, January 8, Mr. Smithies (the President) in the chair.

WEEKLY HALF-HOLIDAY.—There is a local controversy on this matter, and several members think it has very slender foundations, and the object is to change the day or do away with the holiday altogether. The President and all the members deprecated the controversy, and on the motion of Mr. G. Cobb it was resolved that the present arrangement for Thursday is advantageous.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.—Mr. Smithies was re-elected President with unanimous applause; Messrs. Clement Fielding and Herbert Brierley, Vice-Presidents; Mr. Percy Swire, Secretary; and the remainder of the officials were re-elected *en bloc*.

It was decided to hold the annual dinner on February 14, and to invite representatives from Keighley, Dewsbury, Leeds, Huddersfield, and other places.

On the motion of Mr. Clement Fielding, it was agreed that the Pharmaceutical Council be invited to send representatives from that body to attend some of their meetings to address the members on current trade topics of importance.

Dewsbury Chemists' Association.

A MEETING was held at Dewsbury on Monday evening, January 7, Mr. J. Day (President) in the chair. There were also present Mr. G. Walker (Hon. Secretary), Mr. G. N. Gutteridge, Mr. R. Gledhill (of Dewsbury), Mr. S. N. Pickard (of Ossett), Mr. J. Rhodes (of Mirfield), Mr. A. B. Barker, Mr. F. Mallinson (of Heckmondwike), Mr. Sheard (of Morley), and Mr. Craven (of Cleckheaton).

MOTHER SEIGEL.—A letter was read from A. J. White, Ltd., stating that they were unable to supply almanacs. Since their specialities were withdrawn from the P.A.T.A. list many chemists were disinclined to assist the sale of Mother Seigel's Syrup, and the directors had made arrangements for the distribution of advertising-matter by their own staff. They would be glad, however, to send them some attractive showcards on being advised that they would display them prominently. (Laughter.)

PHARMACY LEGISLATION.—The Secretary of the Pharmaceutical Society wrote in regard to what is desired to be done next Session, and asked support of the divisional secretaries. This Mr. Gledhill (Divisional Secretary for Dewsbury) also urged, and the following were appointed to interview the members of Parliament for their respective divisions: Messrs. Taylor, Pickard, Barker, W. Stead, J. Day,

and Gledhill. The President was also asked to join the deputations to Mr. Hutton and Sir T. P. Whittaker.

SOCIAL.—Mr. Gledhill suggested that in place of the usual Association dinner, one of the West Riding Federation should be promoted. They could invite a prominent member of the trade to attend. Such a dinner would give a fillip to the Federation and set its machinery working in such a manner as it had never worked before. He moved that the delegates be empowered to bring the matter before the Federation. Mr. Rhodes seconded, and the motion was carried.—It was decided to promote a whist-drive on Tuesday, February 19.

CONDOLENCE.—Mr. Barker moved a vote of condolence with the relatives of Mr. Samuel Bramley, who died at Southport last week. Until about ten years ago, when Mr. Bramley retired, he was in business at Cleckheaton as a chemist and druggist. Mr. Rhodes seconded the motion, and it was carried.

Chemists' and Druggists' Society of Ireland.

A MEETING of this Society was held at 11 Waring Street, Belfast, on January 3, when a lantern-lecture, entitled "A Holiday Glimpse of Norway," was delivered by Mr. James Guiler, pharmaceutical chemist. Mr. Wm. Jamison, M.C.P.S.I. (President of the Society), occupied the chair, and those present included Messrs. S. Acheson, R. Acheson, John Frackelton, Wm. Gibson, R. A. Jamison, W. R. H. Orr, A. R. Hogg, T. Hogg, J. Robinson, W. McMullan, S. McDowell, and F. Lindsay. The Chairman briefly introduced Mr. Guiler, whose lecture was illustrated by over 100 beautiful slides, the lantern being worked by Mr. D. W. Elliott, pharmaceutical chemist. The lecture gave a capital idea of the beauties of Norway, with which Mr. Guiler is quite familiar. He had nothing but praise to give to the people and country. At the close of the lecture Mr. Guiler was warmly applauded, and a vote of thanks was given to the lecturer and lanternist, Mr. W. Gibson moving, and Mr. S. Acheson seconding, the motion.

London Chemists' Association.

A MEETING of the General Purposes Committee was held at the St. Bride Institute on January 9. Those present were Mr. T. W. Truman (in the chair), and Messrs. Betty, Campbell, Holding, Page, Palmer, Pellew, Pentney, Pond, White, Willson, and the new Secretary (Mr. H. A. Riles).

The Secretary proposed eleven new members for election.

BREAKING BULK.—Mr. Truman read the reply of the Board of Inland Revenue to a communication from the committee appointed to arrange a deputation to the Board in regard to this matter:

London, October 17.

SIR,—With reference to your letter of October 9, I am instructed to inform you that the Board have given very careful consideration to the memorial of the London Chemists' Association setting forth the Association's objections to the practice known as "breaking bulk," under which persons have been in the habit of opening the packet, box, bottle, pot, or other inclosure containing an article liable to medicine stamp-duty, duly stamped, and selling the contents without payment of further duty; provided that they are sold loose and not in a packet, box, bottle, pot, or other inclosure.

I am instructed to inform you that, after all consideration, the Board, having regard to the fact that the law on the subject is by no means clear, have decided not to interfere with the present practice which has been in existence for a long period.

Yours, etc.,

E. E. STOODLEY.

The Secretary, London Chemists' Association.

The Secretary was instructed to acknowledge the letter.

Mr. Pond then entered and insisted upon the minutes of the last meeting being read, and, rising therefrom, proposed the formation of a standing committee for the permanent guidance and authorisation of the new Secretary's work, and submitted a list of thirteen duties to be laid upon all Secretaries of the Association. Much time was spent in a somewhat vague and unbusinesslike discussion of the details of the matter, and it was agreed that such a standing committee should be appointed, Mr. Pond, under protest, agreeing that the details should be discussed at the end of the committee-meeting by a sub-committee. This, however, was not done.

"MR. POND'S SUGGESTIONS," which was one of the agenda items, proved to be a series of twelve new rules designed to permit the Association to receive dual and quinquepartite subscriptions and votes, and to establish non-voting members, membership throughout the British Empire, and more branches. The proposals were received with blank astonishment and ruled out of order as appropriate only to the annual general meeting.

THE FEDERATION.—The Chairman read a communication from Mr. Wippell Gadd asking the Association's consideration of the proposals adopted at the annual meeting and of the proposed broadening of the constitution of the Federation. Mr. Pond then introduced a resolution based on the old programme of the Federation, declaring that its scope is so limited that it does not satisfy trade demands or take in the business objects for which the London Chemists' Association was founded, proposing that the Association should decline to further subscribe to the Federation, and asking whether it would not be better to make the L.C.A. an affiliated central organisation of the chemists' associations of the country. He consented, on the Chairman's request, to divide it into two resolutions, and the first part was seconded by Mr. Campbell and put to the meeting. Mr. Palmer supported it. A prolix, somewhat stormy, discussion followed, in which Mr. Truman, Mr. Pentney, and Mr. White repeatedly put it to the meeting that, by accepting Mr. Pond's resolution and thereby declining the Federation's request to discuss the proposed new constitution after the resolutions of the Association's delegate (Mr. Pentney) had been accepted at the annual meeting, would be highly discourteous (Mr. Pentney characterised it as dishonourable). Eventually it was agreed to remain subscribers to the Federation and to have a special meeting to discuss the whole matter, at which Mr. Pond's suggestions are also to be discussed. The second part was not mentioned again. The Dewsbury resolution *re non-P.A.T.A.* specialities will also be discussed then.

A circular letter issued by Mr. Winfrey and Mr. Idris to members of Parliament asking them to ballot for the introduction of the Pharmacy Bill in the new Session and to join a deputation to the Home Secretary urging the reference of both Bills to a Select Committee was read. Mr. Pentney asked the members of the Association to urge their respective members to ballot individually for the Pharmacy Bill. A circular letter will probably be prepared, he said, for this purpose.

The meeting was declared adjourned to January 16 for the discussion of the matters postponed.

Sheffield Pharmaceutical and Chemical Society.

A MEETING was held at the Palace Restaurant, Charles Street, on Wednesday evening, January 9, Mr. H. Antcliffe (President) in the chair. There were also present Messrs. P. Carr, J. G. Jackson, J. E. Alcock, J. T. Appleton, B. Ellis, G. Squire, G. J. R. Parkes, R. Dixon, H. G. Williams (Hon. Secretary), — Seaborne, T. Mayor, C. A. Gardner, — Wright, A. Preston, T. Nixon, J. C. Gibson, J. S. Oswald, J. Austen, and F. Medley.

NEW MEMBERS.—Mr. Hudson Bryars, of Attercliffe Road, and Mr. W. Wolstenholme, of Woodhouse, were elected members of the Society.

Mr. Bernard Ellis, chemist and druggist, read a paper entitled

THE CHEMIST, THE STATE, AND LIMITED-LIABILITY COMPANIES.

This was a lengthy communication, in which the company-pharmacy question was discussed from the point of view that the Pharmacy Act, 1868, reserves the title "chemist" to individuals registered under the Act, and that the use of the title by limited companies, owing to a *casus omissus*, is tolerated by law-makers because they are financially interested in the companies, and are more concerned about that than equity. "Cash chemists" were vigorously attacked, and the following extract indicates the manner of the paper:

Now that there is a demand for the superficially attractive drug-store or "cash chemists," as they style themselves, is amply proved by their existence and their rapid extension. Every year we see the registration of other

limited-liability drug-companies. Governments look passively on, unmoved by the spectacle of these wealthy concerns trifling with the State's enactments—nay, members of Parliament even becoming shareholders in these exploiting concerns, and wantonly lending their support in abusing titles for which they should have some respect. But this is the tendency of the age. . . . We buy because it is cheap, and we buy drugs for our ailments, too, because they are cheap.

The trick of selling a 6s. article for 1s. 8d. is the game the shrewd dividend-hunter plays with some skill in his mad rush to satisfy the greed of ubiquitous shareholders. But the dodge works, and works well. Prove to the public on paper that you can sell commodities at 100 per cent. less than cost-price and by so doing also prove that you can pay a dividend of 12 per cent., then you will rank as a commercial genius: shareholders will flock to you in shoals, and the law will permit you to call yourselves anything you will.

Standing behind your counter, surrounded by your novelties, waiting the arrival of customers, is a custom of the past. You must resort to newer methods, not better perhaps, but different from the time-worn-out methods of the average tradesmen. It is the reluctance we have towards a change of front. Cosy and comfortable, brought up in the methods of our grandfathers, we have well-nigh taken root. It is become painful to alter our system, but we forget that in nature we see nothing but change; there is nothing but movement, and we being part of nature must move also. All those traditional prejudices, all those time-honoured institutions that have become, as it were, a part of us, must receive their notice. The new system may not be a progressive one, it may not commend itself to the finer element of the pharmaceutical world—indeed, by some it will be ridiculed—but what matters it what the system is so long as it is effective, so long as it eventually removes the "incubus" that hangs heavily on and impedes the progress of pharmacy?

Having touched upon companies using the back-door entrance to Pharmacy Act privileges, Mr. Ellis dwelt briefly on the unwary chemist "walking down the steps from Bloomsbury Square with his diploma in his hand, head bowed down in deep reflection—he thinks of the highest bidder for his services," and concluded by turning from pessimism and making a few suggestions to chemists who are in business on their own account. [Mr. Ellis, we may explain, was an assistant in a Boots, Ltd., shop in Sheffield, but gave up his job at the time when a petition against the Pharmacy Bill lay in the shop for signature.] The following are some of his observations and reflections:

What is wanted is a stronger element of backbone among chemists, a well-organised determination to tackle the limited-liability drug-company in a mass.

Cannot the chemist do what the companies do? What shall prevent him from selling a few articles at cost-price, if these companies with all their expenses can do it?

It is of no use telling the public what they want—they resent it. If a patent medicine is asked for, let them have it; if you do not, your customer will go where it can be obtained.

Let the people have cheap drugs if they want them—always recommend the best, the pure.

Give assistants equality of conditions, some leisure, the salary your adversary gives them, and these expensively kept-up establishments of the cash-chemist type will have a very rough time of it.

A vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. Ellis on the motion of Mr. Squire, seconded by Mr. Austen.

CO-OPERATIVE BUYING.—The sub-committee appointed at the last meeting reported that they had met on January 2, all the members being present, Mr. P. Carr occupying the chair.—They recommended unanimously that a Trade Section should be at once formed. The scheme recommended provides for one dépôt and a storekeeper, who would also be the Secretary, and followed mainly on the lines of the proposals submitted by Mr. J. G. Jackson. They consider that it will be possible that 7½ per cent. to 10 per cent. profit will be gained. For the present, proprietary articles only are suggested to be put on the list. The Secretary explained that the storekeeper would be one of the members of the Section.

Mr. P. Carr moved that a Trade Section should be formed. Mr. Gardner seconded. A discussion followed, and the motion was carried unanimously.

A meeting of the Council of the Society was held the same evening for the consideration of the Federation proposals, but the matter was deferred to the next meeting.

Festivities.

Bradford Chemists at Play.

THE Bradford Chemists' Association and their friends were in force at the Salem Street Masonic Hall, Bradford, on Tuesday evening, January 8, for a whist-drive, sixty-six taking part. The prize-winners were: Gentlemen, first (pair of pewter beakers), Mr. A. J. White; second (silver-mounted match-stand), Mr. G. Grange. Ladies, first (pewter ink-stand), Mrs. Carson; second (pewter pin-tray), Miss Hanson.

The Annual Smoking-concert

of the staff of Messrs. Hedges & Son, Dale End, and branches, was held at the Hôtel Métropole, High Street, Birmingham, on Tuesday evening, January 8, Mr. W. Shakespear presiding in the unavoidable absence of Mr. W. R. Hedges, jun. Among those who contributed to the evening's enjoyment were Messrs. A. Dowell, H. Lec, J. Tolmie, F. Myring, P. Flint, H. Wood, W. Wilson, Haggard, E. Dixon, E. A. Lowndes, E. S. Jones, and the Chairman. It was a most enjoyable function from beginning to end.

Nottingham Chemists' Athletic Club.

THE annual whist-drive in connection with this club was held at the Mikado Café, Nottingham, on Thursday evening, January 3. There was a very large gathering, and after spending a most enjoyable evening the meeting was brought to a close by the distribution of prizes. Mrs. A. Eberlin (wife of the President) presented the prizes to the following: Ladies, first prize (given by Messrs. Hearon, Squire & Francis, Ltd., London), Miss Knight; second prize (by Mr. A. Eberlin), Miss Wilde; Booby prize, Miss Beverley. Gentlemen, first prize, Mr. William Thompson; second prize, Mr. Gordon; Booby prize, Mr. Baines.

A New Year's Social.

THE post-Christmas social evening and smoking-concert of the London Chemists' Assistants' Association was held on January 3, at 73 Newman Street, W. The President (Mr. J. Clark) was unable, on account of illness, to take the chair, and Mr. A. R. Arrowsmith accordingly presided. As is customary, the concert was in the nature of a "sing-song," and the talent was supplied by members and friends of the Association, songs with choruses being especially appreciated. Messrs. W. G. and J. H. Northey, Crossley-Holland, Latreille, Everson, Weight, Morley, and Thompson provided the songs. Mr. Morris accompanied. The item of the evening came from Mr. R. E. Lownsbrough, who recited, with the naturalness of feeling and truth of expression which he has previously shown in Newman Street, the second of Longfellow's "Tales of a Wayside Inn." The Benevolent Fund benefited to the extent of 15s.

A Smoking-concert

under the auspices of the Manchester Pharmaceutical Association was held at the Mosley Hotel on Wednesday, January 9, Mr. G. S. Woolley (President) in the chair. Between sixty and seventy gentlemen were present, among them being Messrs. J. Dyson, W. Lane, J. Grier, J. C. Kidd, A. H. Barlow, A. H. Burgess, A. Ogden, T. R. Jeans, J. W. Walton, J. Wild, H. Woodruff, W. G. Hughes, A. H. Robertson, Henrichs, Middleton, A. J. Pidd, H. Bagshaw, Fenton, etc. During the interval between the two parts of the programme the Chairman wished all present a Happy and Prosperous New Year. He gently reminded them that the Association meets monthly, and he would be glad to see them at ordinary meetings, particularly at the March one, when the election of officers will take place. These remarks, being reminiscent of the recent correspondence in the *C. & D.*, were sympathetically received. The President then proceeded to refer to the approaching visit of the British Pharmaceutical Conference to Manchester, and appealed to his *confrères* in the city to do all they possibly can to make the meeting a success. Mr. W. Kirkby also addressed the meeting. The programme was varied. Mr. G. W. Jenson officiated at the piano, and others who took

part were Messrs. H. Joughin, Fred Walmsley, W. Whitaker, Evans, W. P. Woods, and Granville Shaw.

Derby Diners.

THE annual dinner of the Derby Chemists' Association, which was held at the Bell Hotel, Derby, on January 9, was an indubitable success. There was a large and genial gathering, the catering was excellent, and the speeches of a high order. Mr. C. D. Hart (President) was supported on the right by the Mayor of Derby (Mr. R. B. Chambers), Mr. W. Gowen Cross, Dr. Howarth (M.O.H. for Derby), Mr. J. A. Cope, and the Rev. E. S. Lang Buckland. On the left of the chair were Mr. Joseph Hill, Mr. Alexander Haynes, Mr. J. Cresswell, B.A., and Mr. Heath. Among others present were Messrs. H. G. Pattison, H. G. Toy, S. Buxton, W. Riley, C. Daykin Turner, J. C. Warrington, C. Hefford, W. Elmitt, and S. Taylor (Hon. Secretary).

After "The King" had been musically honoured Dr. Howarth proposed "The Pharmaceutical Society." In the course of his speech Dr. Howarth thanked the chemists of Derby for a little kindness they had done him of late. He had made, in his official capacity, a request to them concerning the sale of a legitimate drug which was used for an illegitimate purpose. There could be no doubt that the abuse of that drug was an important social factor in the welfare of the town, and he was glad to think that chemists are justly entitled to credit for the self-denying way in which they have backed up his efforts. He hoped the Pharmaceutical Council would look into the matter. Mr. W. Gowen Cross, in replying, referred to Mr. Robinson's services as President, and told what the Council had done about diachylon. He also spoke about the Pharmacy Bill. The oratorical success of the evening was unquestionably that of the Rev. E. S. Lang Buckland, who proposed "The Press." In an eloquent and intensely amusing speech he vivisected with caustic humour the foibles of modern journalism. In alluding to THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST (the representative of which responded to the toast) Mr. Lang Buckland said that even he, although merely a layman, had heard of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST. He remembered reading an article in that excellent journal some years ago. Doubtless, he said, he ought to be better acquainted with it than he was, and there were friends of his who would tell him perhaps that he exhibited a lack of spirituality in his composition, which a constant perusal of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST would supply. (Hear, hear, laughter, and great applause.) The toast of "The Derby and District Chemists' Association" was given by Mr. Cresswell, and the President, in reply, said the Association had been founded for many years and had the support of nearly all the members of the trade in Derby. They were banded together to look after their own interests mainly; but their interests, he held, were also the interests of the public. After passing stringent examinations and qualifying, as the law compelled them to do, he thought chemists were justly entitled to some measure of protection in return. He was glad to assure Mr. Cross that both of the members for Derby—Sir Thomas Roe and Mr. Bell—were in favour of the Pharmacy Bill. He (Mr. Hart) met Sir Thomas Roe in the street the other day, and Sir Thomas stopped him and asked how the Bill was going on, adding that if at any time he (Sir Thomas) could do anything to help them in the matter they had only to let him know. (Applause.)

"The Mayor and Corporation" was given in a neat and humorous speech by Mr. J. A. Cope, which the Mayor acknowledged in friendly and confidential terms. In an incisive and much-appreciated speech Mr. Alexander Haynes proposed "The Visitors." He took the opportunity of saying that if the chemists of the town would only support the dinner in the same spirit as the visitors it would be better for everybody all round. It was only by combination that chemists could hope to get the Pharmacy Bill through Parliament or achieve any other measure for their mutual benefit. Mr. Joseph Hill responded. Another humorous speech by Mr. Lang Buckland in proposing "The Artists" was replied to by Mr. C. Daykin Turner, a well-known local pharmacist, who had charge of the musical arrangements. More than a meed of praise is due to Mr. Daykin Turner in this connection. He is an excellent tenor vocalist,

and had secured the assistance of several musical friends. The unobtrusive but entirely effective and successful work of Mr. S. Taylor, the Hon. Secretary, came in for universal commendation.

Practical Notes and Formulæ.

Preservi. g Fruit.

THE Jodrell Laboratory at Kew has carried further on behalf of the Board of Agriculture experiments made in 1905 on the preservation of fruit by means of formaldehyde solution, the 1906 results being even more favourable than those of the earlier year. Fruit bought from shops in the ordinary way was used, as well as specimens freshly plucked—apples, bananas, pears, plums, and similar fruits with skins being tried, likewise soft fruits, such as strawberries and raspberries. After treatment with the formaldehyde solution it was found that the fruit kept from ten days to three weeks longer than the untreated fruit, both being kept under the same conditions otherwise. The following are the directions given in the "Journal of the Board of Agriculture" for December 1906:

Put 10 gals. of water (preferably rain-water) into a cask or a zinc bath; add 3 pints of formalin, mix thoroughly; then immerse as many apples, contained in a net or loosely woven sack, as the water will cover. The fruit after remaining in the solution for ten minutes, the sack being partly lifted up two or three times to ensure every part of its contents coming into contact with the liquid, should be removed from the sack and placed on a layer of straw, hay, or some suitable substance to drain and dry. It is not necessary to immerse in water, after their removal from the formalin mixture, apples that are intended for storing. Plums, strawberries, and other soft fruits should be placed in a sieve or some such firm, open structure for immersion in the solution.

The strength of the formalin solution does not deteriorate by use, so that the process of sterilising batch after batch of fruit can be continued until the solution is practically used up in the process. We quote these directions to fruit-growers, so that if any of our readers have inquiries they may be able to respond promptly.

German Shampooing Solution.

Potassium carbonate	...	...	5x.
Solution of ammonia	...	...	5iss.
Sugar	...	...	5v.
Borax	...	...	5iiss.
Oil of bergamot	...	...	5ss.
Oil of geranium	...	...	xxv.
Oil of bitter almonds	...	...	xxv.
Spirit	...	...	5ij.
Rose-water	...	...	Ov.

Mix.

READ THESE ALSO.

Since the news items in this issue were classified and disposed of the following additional matters have been received.

* * *
At the meeting of the Keighley and District Chemists' Association on January 3, Mr. A. N. Kershaw presided, and, following an address by Mr. A. S. Dean on the Pharmaceutical Society, proposed that the subscription for the Society's membership should be reduced. This was agreed to.

* * *
At the Society of Public Analysts on Wednesday, January 9, the alteration in the title (see p. 52 of this issue) was discussed, and it was ultimately agreed that "Society of Public Analysts and other Analytical Chemists" be adopted.

* * *
Marriage.—At the Baptist Church, Harrogate, on January 1, by the Rev. A. C. Hill, William B. W. Metcalfe, chemist and druggist, to Nellie, elder daughter of Mr. A. T. Wright, St. Magnus, Harrogate.

* * *
Belladonna for Laudanum.—Mr. Troutbeck, the Battersea Coroner, commenced an inquiry on Thursday, January 10, in regard to the death of a woman of fifty-six. It was stated that the cause of death was belladonna-poisoning, the drug (tr. belladonnæ) being given in mistake for laudanum by (it is alleged) an assistant to Mr. George F. A. Bartlett, chemist, Battersea. The inquiry was adjourned for a week.

Wholesale Druggists' Price-lists.

WHAT curious documents some of the wholesale drug-lists are, with their quaint classification of drugs under "cort.," "fol.," "rad.," and "gum," reminiscent of early Pharmacopœias or of names that now only survive in Mincing Lane—one of the most slowly-changing institutions in a country of hoary traditions. It is easy to imagine how the lists came to have such antiquated nomenclature side by side with new remedies of most up-to-date brand names. Originally drawn up, say, some seventy years ago, the groundwork of the list remains in many cases in the twentieth century. As new Pharmacopœias or new remedies were introduced, the newer designations were inserted in their proper alphabetical order, the old names being retained to meet the wishes of an older generation of chemists who would naturally look for a galenic under the name most familiar to them. It was just such a train of thought as this that led Mr. C. A. Hill, of Messrs. Davy Hill & Hodgkinsons, Ltd., wholesale druggists, Southwark, London, S.E., to reconstruct the price-lists which his company have been issuing. Representing some of the most ancient firms in the wholesale drug-trade, the company's lists naturally showed some evidence of this; so, as Mr. Hill informs us, a clean sweep was made, and every item re-written in what is believed to be the most convenient order for reference. In addition, a number of notes have been added, which make the lists of greater interest and use to those who consult them. Nobody who has not tried his hand at drawing up a drug-list can imagine the difficulties that arise. Mr. Hill has gone a long way in improving previous issues, and the added notes and synonyms are decidedly interesting. Here are some examples:

Carbolic acid as indicating the commercial disinfecting quality is really a misnomer, tar acids is meant when the percentage of acids is indicated.

Cupri sulph. "agricultural" contains 11 per cent. of crystallised copper sulphate, the remainder being sulphate of iron. [This ought surely to be put under "ferri sulph. impure, containing 11 per cent. of copper sulphate."]

Dec. sarsæ jam. co., "identical with liquor sarsæ co. conc. B.P. 1898."

Ext. sarsæ jam. liq., "identical with dec. sarsæ jam. simp. conc. 1-7."

Liq. sarsæ co. conc. B.P. '98, "this preparation is identical with decoct. sarsæ jam. co. conc. 1-7."

Sodii bisulphis (meta). [Is this defensible from any other point than usage?]

Hexamethylenetetramine synonyms: Aminoform, cystamin, cystogen, formin, urotropine.

Euonymin virid., "artificially coloured."

Ferri oxid.: "Ferric oxide in a more or less hydrated condition in pharmacy, and in varying states of purity in the arts, is used under a great variety of names. The three following preparations (which are warranted pure as regards arsenical contamination, to which iron compounds are liable) are distinguished by descriptive names and cover the pharmaceutical forms of this substance. Impure ferruginous earths and other forms of ferric oxide used in the arts are not included here." [The chief of these are: Armenian bole ("bole armen."), ochre, sienna, Venetian red, coleothar, caput mortuum vitrioli, crocus ferri, crocus martis, polishing crocus, and jewellers' rouge.]

Ferri oxid. præcip. fusc.: "A brown powder containing about 80 per cent. Fe_2O_3 , prepared by precipitation from ferric sulphate. Readily soluble in HCl. This is supplied for ferri perox., ferri perox. hydrat. (B.P. '85, etc.), and ferrugo (Edin. Ph. 1841)."

Ferri oxid. præcip. rubr.: "A dull red powder containing about 85 per cent. Fe_2O_3 , prepared by precipitation from ferrous sulphate (it undergoes complete oxidation during the process of washing and drying.) Readily soluble in HCl. This is supplied for ferri carb., ferri subcarb., ferri carb. soluble, and ferri sesquioxid. soluble."

Ferri oxid. calc.: "A bright red powder containing about 99 per cent. Fe_2O_3 , prepared by the calcination of ferrous sulphate. Not readily soluble in HCl. This is supplied for ferri sesquioxid., ferri oxid. rubr., and ferri rubigo."

THE CANADIAN GOVERNMENT, through Mr. Fisher, Minister of Agriculture, has just introduced a Pure Food Bill, providing for the stringent inspection of all canned goods put up in Canada. This Bill will no doubt become law without any serious opposition.

Foreign Trade Statistics.

The following table shows the imports and exports of drugs, chemicals, etc., to and from the United Kingdom for the twelve months ended December 1904, 1905, and 1906, as given in the Board of Trade returns:

Imports.

Drugs, Chemicals, etc.	1904	1905	1906
Bleaching-materials ... cwt.	240,198	236,396	238,123
Boron compounds ... "	352,899	254,553	373,867
Brimstone ... "	388,550	400,313	500,650
Coal products, not dyes... "	38,084	92,303	91,264
Cream of tartar ... "	60,869	66,810	64,173
Glycerin ... "	65,626	75,924	49,058
Muriate of ammonia ... "	6,772	4,569	9,410
Saltpetre ... "	229,671	182,052	223,262
Soda compounds... "	315,722	365,703	310,267
Sulphuric acid ... "	36,200	92,691	89,904
Tartaric acid ... "	31,927	36,443	36,779
Unenumerated chemicals £	1,582,533	1,942,998	2,103,437
Cinchona ... cwt.	28,622	31,251	24,602
Quinine and salts ... oz.	1,089,530	708,866	1,973,039
Unenumerated drugs and medicines ... £	956,615	1,137,891	1,028,629
Alizarine and alizarine dyes ... cwt.	54,548	57,703	57,291
Aniline ... "	165,462	174,363	188,661
Synthetic indigo... "	19,458	32,246	39,042
Other coal-tar dyes ... "	1,009	1,331	676
Indigo ... "	20,709	8,201	7,641
Quicksilver ... lb.	2,491,442	2,552,586	2,911,142
Gum arabic ... cwt.	72,019	73,222	77,131
Shellac, etc. ... "	150,602	99,862	82,290
Turpentine ... "	528,112	526,679	512,836
Soaps, household ... "	254,425	274,238	309,975
Toilet-soap ... "	17,962	19,631	18,554

Exports.

Bleaching-materials ... cwt.	777,997	937,000	1,003,537
Coal products, not dyes—			
Aniline and coal-tar oils "	456,313	493,910	1,330,000
Carbolic acid ... "	135,811	135,832	114,371
Naphthaline and anthracene ... "	101,836	101,517	89,951
Other sorts ... "	9,369,857	9,185,285	10,144,835
Copper sulphate ... tons	70,255	55,881	42,982
Cream of tartar ... cwt.	2,090	1,194	1,247
Dye-stuffs—			
Products of coal-tar ... "	48,191	60,247	42,723
Other sorts ... "	156,527	185,781	200,523
Glycerin ... "	137,322	147,173	157,725
Chemical manures ... tons	436,958	561,790	583,564
Quinine and salts ... oz.	908,239	691,501	1,058,829
Unenumerated drugs and medicines ... £	1,328,327	1,415,932	1,498,498
Ammon. mur. ... cwt.	80,880	99,269	130,585
Painters' colours ... "	1,676,619	1,786,985	1,947,112
Soda, ash ... "	1,548,128	1,491,646	1,901,488
Bicarb. ... "	345,609	426,481	404,740
Caustic ... "	1,370,793	1,508,955	1,592,465
Crystals ... "	211,039	201,129	189,970
Sulphate... ... "	894,744	742,332	980,099
Other sorts ... "	343,639	347,185	373,748
Sulphuric acid ... "	117,321	85,866	98,029
Tartaric acid ... "	1,114	1,583	1,510
Unenumerated chemicals £	2,257,175	2,478,085	2,774,535
Soap, household ... cwt.	1,049,022	1,167,976	1,131,294
Toilet-soap ... "	40,406	43,837	46,364

Re-Exports.

Gum arabic ... cwt.	21,906	23,920	17,982
Shellac and other lacs ... "	64,016	91,391	64,870
Quicksilver ... lb.	2,015,863	1,599,826	2,078,449
Boron compounds ... cwt.	23,962	21,774	42,655
Coal products, not dyes ... "	1,180	1,990	9,216
Cream of tartar ... "	10,030	10,619	6,783
Glycerin ... "	41,243	41,283	12,481
Muriate of ammonia ... "	2,573	2,703	620
Saltpetre ... "	10,324	12,520	11,196
Sulphuric acid ... "	390	46	4
Tartaric acid ... "	1,546	4,429	3,382
Unenumerated chemicals £	116,341	203,922	188,464
Cinchona ... cwt.	11,879	10,700	8,590
Quinine and salts ... oz.	136,315	103,939	109,742

Trade Report.

NOTICE TO BUYERS.—The prices given in this section are those obtained by importers or manufacturers for bulk quantities or original packages. To these prices various charges have to be added, whereby values are in many instances greatly augmented before wholesale dealers stock the goods. Qualities of drugs and oils vary greatly, and higher prices are commanded by selected qualities even in bulk quantities. It would be unreasonable for retail buyers to expect to get small quantities at anything like the prices here quoted.

42 Cannon Street, London, E.C., January 10.

STOCKTAKING operations having been concluded, business is gradually showing signs of revival, although trading in crude drugs is not likely to assume normal proportions until after the auctions next week. The one and only outstanding feature of the markets has been the revival of speculative interest in quinine, which has been advanced 1d. by all makers. The market was excited on Monday, but subsequently prices in second-hands closed rather below the best, and practically nothing has been done since, operators preferring to wait the results of next week's Amsterdam bark-auction. Menthol is receiving more attention speculatively, and is firmer to arrive, spot being neglected. Peppermint oil is a dead letter. Maranham copaiba is again firmer. Assam musk is dearer, and better prices have been paid for Japan wax. Articles tending easier include cod-liver oil, mustard oil, nutmegs, and nitrate of soda. The principal changes of the week are as under:

Higher	Firmer	Easier
Chillies	Balsam copaiba	Cod-liver oil
Cocoa-butter	Gentian	Mustard oil
Coconut oil	Menthol (to arrive)	Nutmegs
Musk (Assam)	Vegetable wax	Peppermint oil
Quinine and salts		(W. Co.)
		Soda nitrate

Cablegram.

NEW YORK, January 10:—Business on this market continues on a quiet basis, with a notable exception in opium, which is strongly held at \$3.55. Quinine has advanced, the sulphate being 19c. per oz. Ipecacuanha is scarce at \$2.15, so is copaiba at 55c. Jalap is easier, and to-day's price is 17c. Business in peppermint oil is slow at \$2.35.

Continental Markets.

ACETONE.—Owing to the increased cost of production makers' prices have advanced considerably, and quotations are now 170m. per 100 kilos. A further rise is probable.

ALMOND OIL (SWEET).—The production in Germany is limited owing to the high prices of almonds, and manufacturers are only producing from hand-to-mouth quantities. Consumers are shy of buying for delivery, as at present France is asking 500m. per 100 kilos. *plus* duty. These conditions will probably prevail until the new crop of almonds is forthcoming.

ALMONDS.—Prices in Italy are tending upward, and "bulls" believe in a return of the demand after the holidays. The heavy falls of snow will be favourable for the next crop. Sweet P. & G. for prompt shipment are quoted 89s. 3d., bitter 91s. 6d., current Avola 94s. 9d., and choice 101s. 6d. per cwt. of 50½ kilos. f.o.b.

BALSAM PERU.—Stocks have been very much reduced everywhere, and pure imported balsam is much sought after, and almost unobtainable, as New York has been a large buyer on the European market. The cause of the rise has, as yet, not been exactly determined: some say that it is owing to an insufficient crop, while others attribute it to a duty which has been levied by the Government of Salvador.

CARBOLIC ACID.—The price for 99 per cent. to 100 per cent. is steadily increasing in Germany, as the cost of production is greater, owing to the conditions which prevail as to raw material and the wages' question. As the manufacturers belong to a convention, the article is well under control, and quotations have advanced 2m. per 100 kilos.

CARNAUBA WAX.—Uncertainty as to the future still prevails in Germany. In November the imports were 2,519 sacks, in October 564 sacks, and in September 365 sacks. The importation in December must also have amounted to some hundreds of sacks, as the new crop usually arrives from Brazil at about

the end of December. Consumers show a tendency to hold back, while many dealers are anxious to sell. The enormously high prices induce a general desire for lower values.

CITRIC ACID.—French makers experience much difficulty in obtaining citrate of lime from the Sicilian syndicate at current prices, and as the most important manufacturers are in this combination no easing of the market is expected before the new crop. Even after that it is not at all certain that the market for acid will be easier, as both manufacturers and consumers are by no means covered, and it is anticipated that the demand for 1907 will be as heavy as that of last year.

OLIVE OIL.—The bad news in regard to the olive crop in Italy has not been exaggerated, remarks a Messina report, and the year has proved to be one of the poorest on record. The fact that prices did not reach such extreme limits as in Spain was probably due to the good stock available in Gioja from the last crop, these supplies providing for both Sicilian and Continental consumption. The export demand is insignificant, and the absence of the usual orders from Odessa is much felt on the Messina market.

OXALIC ACID.—During the past few weeks there has been a heavy demand in Germany: large supplies were wanted, but goods could only be obtained from second-hands and in very limited quantities. Although the makers' basis-price is 55m. per 100 kilos., higher prices have been easily obtained.

POTASH PERMANGANATE.—German manufacturers have raised their prices, and quotations run from 75m. to 80m. per 100 kilos., according to quantity. The general demand is very heavy, and since the advance it has been still more active, as second-hand supplies are unobtainable.

SAL AMMONIAC.—The sublimed, as well as the crystals, are firmly held in Germany, as makers are sold ahead for some time; first-hand quotations for available quantities are from 83m. to 85m. per 100 kilos.

SULPHUR.—A Messina report, dated January 1, states that the "Consorzio" again advanced prices 5c. The fact that the stocks at the end of November had increased to 520,000 tons, owing to the decrease of exports to the U.S.A., so far does not cause any apprehension, as, on the other hand, the consumption of sulphur is increasing everywhere. In addition, money is still plentiful, thanks to the agreement with the Banco di Sicilia, which advances four-fifths of the value to every proprietor. The question is, How long will the bank stand such a drainage on their funds? The Government lately asked the Marchese Cassis to proceed to Palermo to investigate and suggest suitable measures. The negotiations for selling part of the stocks at a nominal price to manufacturers at present using pyrites have not crystallised, although the "Consorzio" has reduced its pretensions to about 45s. f.o.b., which appears to be cheap, and it is suggested that sulphuric-acid makers ought to take advantage of such an opportunity.

TARTARIC ACID.—The German market is quiet and the tone easy, as, with the cheap offers from second-hands and the considerable stocks available, there is little inducement to buy.

TERPINE HYDRATE.—For some time the price of raw material in Germany has been high, with a tendency to advance, and these conditions cannot fail to affect the market. Present quotations are 200m. to 210m. per 100 kilos.

Heavy Chemicals.

Business has scarcely as yet settled down to normal proportions after the holidays, but there is, nevertheless, a very moderate amount of business passing. Generally speaking, the tone is very all-round, with prospect of demand good and values are steadily maintained and likely to thus continue.

ALKALI PRODUCE.—Main products are all in good average demand for the season of the year, and special mention may be made of bleaching-powder and caustic soda.

SULPHATE OF AMMONIA is on the quiet side, with nearest figures as follows: Beckton, 12l. 2s. 6d.; Beckton, January-June delivery, 12l. 5s.; Beckton terms, 11l. 10s.; London, 11l. 12s. 6d.; Leith, 11l. 17s. 6d.; and Hull, 11l. 12s. 6d.

LEAD-PRODUCTS move steadily and show further advance: White acetate of lead, 33l. 15s. per ton; brown acetate of lead, 27l. to 27l. 10s. per ton, and nitrate of lead 34l. per ton, all less 2½ per cent. Glasgow.

BARIUM-PRODUCTS continue very firm. Blanc fixe, pure precipitated sulphate of barium in paste-form, 6l. 15s. to 7l. 5s. per ton in 8-cwt. to 9-cwt. casks. Chloride of barium, 7l. 5s. to 8l. per ton, according to quantity, in casks and bags 5s. per ton less. Mineral sulphate of barytes, 40s. to 100s. per ton, according to quality, quantity, and package. Pure blanc fixe, dried and in powder form, 8l. 15s. to 9l. 15s. per ton, in 6-cwt. to 7-cwt. casks. Precipitated carbonate of barytes, 6l. 5s. to 7l. 5s. per ton in bags. Sulphide of barium, crude calcined, 70 to 75 per cent., 4l. 15s. to 5l. 5s. per ton. Hydrate of barium crystals, 13l. to 14l. per ton. Fused concentrated solid quality, 56 to 60 per cent. BaO, 13l. 10s. to 15l. per ton in 5-cwt. to 6-cwt. drums. In crushed condition and special drums, 30s. per ton extra. Nitrate of barium is very steady: Crystals 19l. to 20l. and powdered 19l. 5s. to 20l. 5s. per ton in 6-cwt. to 7-cwt. casks.

Quinine and Cinchona Bark.

Messrs. C. F. Boehringer & Soehne have issued their annual statement, which shows that the U.K. imports of bark in 1906 amounted to 2,750,000 lb., a decrease on 1905, and in 1898 the imports were 5,143,000 lb. Java's exports last year were 13,516,000 Amst. lb. (15,399,000 Amst. lb. in 1905). Stocks were lower in Amsterdam and London on December 31, 1906. The unit ranged in London last year from 3*d.* to 7*d.*, and in Amsterdam from 4 to 5.10*c.*—the lowest on record. The bark sold in the two markets represented 16,525,000 oz. of quinine sulphate, which is also a record.

ACID, CITRIC, is firm at 1*s.* 7½*d.* to 1*s.* 7½*d.* per lb. for English, and 1*s.* 7*d.* for foreign.

ALOES.—Fine pale Curaçao liver is very firmly held, owing to scarcity, up to 75*s.* being asked. A parcel of gourds in boxes is close at hand, which are much wanted.

ARGOL.—At auction 30 bags fair grey Cape were bought in at 55*s.*

ATROPINE.—Pure crystals are quoted at from 15*s.* 2*d.* to 16*s.* 8*d.* per oz., and B.P. sulphate at from 12*s.* 8*d.* to 14*s.* per oz. net, according to quantity.

BALSAM COPAIBA.—Small sales of Maranhão have been made at 2*s.* 2*d.* per lb., but holders are now firm at 2*s.* 4*d.*

BALSAM PERU.—A small business has been done at 5*s.* 9*d.* per lb., but 6*s.* is wanted for what little is available.

BENZON.—The exports from Singapore for the eleven months (January to November) have been as follows:

	Great Britain	U.S.A.	Continent of Europe
	Piculs	Picu's	Piculs
1906... ..	2,594	331	4,511
19 5... ..	932	303	2,466
1904... ..	1,556	173	3,234
1903... ..	966	223	1,702
1902... ..	2,222	154	1,398
1901... ..	1,559	225	2,194

About 40 packages Palembang and a similar quantity of Sumatra have arrived. The demand is principally for gum between 6*l.* 10*s.* and 7*l.* 15*s.*, but the market is bare of these qualities.

BROMIDES are unchanged, and the slight demand is readily satisfied by second-hand holders.

CAFFEINE.—Pure crystals B.P. are quoted at 10*s.* 9*d.*, and the citrate B.P. at 8*s.* per lb., 10 lb. lots being subject to a reduction of 6*d.* per lb.

CASCARA SAGRADA.—The ss. "Deucalion" has arrived with 3,708 packages, or about 80 tons, most of which, it is said, has been sold "to arrive." A sale of 5 tons was made under exceptional circumstances at 40*s.* spot, but 42*s.* 6*d.* to 43*s.* are the spot prices, up to 45*s.* being asked for three-year-old bark; for sailer shipment 40*s.*, c.i.f., has been paid. Two hundred bags are advertised for sale in auction next week.

CHAMOMILES are in fair demand at the old quotation of about 120*s.* for good flowers.

CINCHONA.—Further particulars in regard to the auctions to be held in Amsterdam on January 17 state that the 7,054 bales and 439 cases weigh 672,368 kilos. and contain a total of 36,119 kilos. quinine sulphate. The manufacturing bark contains an average of 5.89 per cent. quinine sulphate. The above offerings comprise 119,144 kilos. pharmaceutical and 553,224 kilos. manufacturing bark, containing 3,545 kilos. and 32,574 kilos. quinine sulphate respectively. The thirty-seven packages Java coca-leaves to be offered weigh 1,959 kilos. The total shipments from Java during the twelve months of 1906 were 13,516,000 Amst. lb., against 15,399,000 Amst. lb. in 1905, 14,450,000 Amst. lb. in 1904, and 13,725,000 Amst. lb. in 1903.

COCAINE.—Crude is unchanged, but the salts have a somewhat firmer tone, the view being generally held that the article is worth stocking at present low rates. It is also said the margin between the price of crude and the salts is insufficient. Makers' prices are as follows: Pure crystals B.P. 10*s.* 2*d.* to 10*s.* 9*d.* and hydrochloride crystals B.P. at from 8*s.* 10*d.* to 9*s.* 4*d.* per oz., according to quantity.

COCOA BUTTER.—In auction 250 cases, or twenty-five tons Cadbury's brand, were offered and sold at an advance of 6½*d.* per lb. from 1*s.* 8¾*d.* to 1*s.* 8¾*d.* per lb. being paid.

CREAM OF TARTAR is firm at 81*s.* for 95 per cent. and 83*s.* 6*d.* for 98 per cent.

GAMBOGE.—Seven packages have arrived, and seven more are close at hand.

GENTIAN is firmer at 22*s.*, f.o.b. Marseilles; sellers on the spot ask 22*s.* 6*d.*

GINGERIN.—The advance in ginger has brought about an increase, one maker quoting the oleo-resin at 12*s.* and second quality at 8*s.* 6*d.* per lb. net.

GUARANA remains scarce on the spot, one holder asking 6*s.* per lb.

HELIOTROPINE is offered at from 5*s.* to 5*s.* 3*d.* per lb., according to quantity. These figures are, however, considered too low in view of the high price of cloves, and an early improvement is looked for.

IPECACUANHA.—A further 25 bags have arrived from Singapore per "Deucalion," which brings the total receipts of this description since the last auction to 43 bales. Twenty bales of other descriptions have also arrived. Rio has been in fair demand at 8*s.* 3*d.*, and for Cartagena 7*s.* 6*d.* is wanted.

MATICO.—Business has been done in Hamburg at the equivalent of 94*s.* per cwt., c.i.f.

MENTHOL is firm, with a rising tendency. Speculative sales of Kobayashi for January-March and March-April have been made at 8*s.* 6*d.*, to 8*s.* 7½*d.*, c.i.f., from second-hands, importers quoting 8*s.* 9*d.* in combination with oil at 6*s.* 6*d.*, c.i.f., but these prices are prohibitive. Suzuki is offered at 8*s.* 7½*d.*, c.i.f. The spot price is 8*s.* 6*d.* to 8*s.* 9*d.*

MUSK.—The price of Assam grain has been advanced to 65*s.* per oz.

OIL, COD-LIVER, is quite inactive at the moment, and the tendency is, if anything, easier at from 70*s.* per barrel, c.i.f., upwards. The situation in Norway is quite unaltered. A slight demand prevails for refined oil for prompt delivery, which, owing to the low temperature, has run short. The last sale of non-congealing prime Lofoten oil was at 65*s.* per barrel, f.o.b. Bergen. The prospects for the new fishing are estimated very favourably. In fact, a little fishing has begun in the farthest north of the country, but it will be understood that the season is not too favourable. So much can, however, be stated—viz., that the cod has appeared at the old, good fishing-places outside Lofoten, and that its size and liver are satisfactory. If the weather turns favourable a good result and a fair oil-production may therefore be looked for. The stocks of 1906 oil still remaining in this country are estimated to be rather large. Last year's production was not far from 37,000 barrels, and the unexported stocks of 1905 oil are indicated at from 5,000 to 10,000 barrels. The total exports of cod-liver oil from Norway in 1906 were about 38,000 barrels. The exports from Bergen in 1907 amount to 125 barrels, against 25 barrels at the corresponding date of 1906.

OIL, MALE FERN, still remains scarce and dear at from 5*s.* 6*d.* to 5*s.* 9*d.* per lb.

OIL, MUSTARD.—The foreign essential oil is rather cheaper at 14*s.* per lb., and for the expressed oil at 7*d.* per lb. is quoted.

OIL, PEPPERMINT.—There is little or no inquiry as yet. Good Wayne County tin-oil is offered at from 9*s.* 9*d.* to 10*s.* and H.G.H. at 13*s.* 9*d.*, and Japanese dementholised (Kobayashi) at 6*s.* 3*d.* spot.

OILS, FIXED.—Coconut is dearer at 39*s.* 9*d.* spot for Ceylon, while Cochin is unchanged at 43*s.* spot. Linseed is firm at 21*s.* 6*d.* in pipes and 21*s.* 9*d.* in barrels. Cottonseed is strong and dearer at 22*s.* 6*d.* for crude on the spot and 23*s.* 9*d.* to 24*s.* 9*d.* for refined. Palm is unchanged at 35*s.* for Lagos on the spot. Rope is nominal on the spot at 30*s.* 6*d.* to 31*s.* for ordinary brown and 34*s.* for refined. Petroleum is unaltered at 6½*d.* to 6¾*d.*, water-white at 7½*d.* to 7¾*d.*, and Russian 6½*d.* to 6¾*d.* per gallon. Turpentine is firm at 50*s.* 9*d.* to 51*s.* for American on the spot.

ORIUM.—The London market remains very firm, without actual change in prices, while the demand for morphine is very good.

SMYRNA. December 29.—As is invariably the case at the end of the year, the market has been very quiet, but the tone is quite as firm as during the preceding weeks. The only business consists of five cases Karahissar t.q. at the equivalent of 9s. 10d. per lb., c.i.f., European ports. The arrivals in Smyrna amount to 3,065 cases, against 1,041 cases at the same date last year. The sales during December amount to 350 cases.

QUICKSILVER.—The following statistics have been issued in regard to quicksilver:

—	Imports	Exports	Price	
			Highest	Lowest
	Bottles	Bottles	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1906 ...	38,823	27,712	7 7 6	6 17 0
1905 ...	34,034	21,330	7 15 0	7 1 0
1904 ...	33,218	27,277	8 5 0	7 14 0
1903 ...	34,886	18,846	8 15 0	8 5 0
1902 ...	33,192	19,519	8 17 6	8 14 6
1901 ...	35,341	26,863	9 2 6	8 17 6
1900 ...	32,725	25,869	9 12 6	9 2 6
1899 ...	51,696	32,239	9 12 6	7 15 0
1898 ...	54,563	34,014	7 15 0	6 16 0
1897 ...	54,734	30,768	7 7 6	6 9 6

The importer's price is unaltered at 7l. per bottle, and in second-hands 6l. 16s. 6d. is quoted.

QUININE.—Dearer. The German makers advanced the price of sulphate in bulk by 1d. per oz. to 10d. on Monday, while the British makers also announced an advance of 1d., Howards now quoting 11d. in bulk and 1s. 1d. in 1-oz. vials in 1,000-oz. lots. Other salts have also been advanced, the prices of the more important being as follows: Citrate, 1s. 2½d.; hydrobromide, 1s. 2d.; hydrochloride, 1s. 2d.; hydrochloride P.J. II., 1s. 3d.; hypophosphite, 1s. 11d.; salicylate, 1s. 2d.; and valerianate, 1s. 5d. per oz. Previous to the advance there had been some quiet buying at the close of the week at rising prices, including spot at 8½d. to 8¾d., March and April at 8½d. to 8¾d., and May at 8¾d.; but immediately the announcement of the official advance was made public on Monday there was a rush on the part of speculators to buy, and fully 150,000 oz. changed hands on that day, including B. and S. and/or Brunswick at 9½d. to 9½d. spot, March at 9½d. to 9¾d., April and May at 9¾d. to 9¾d., and June delivery at 9¾d. On Tuesday, however, there was a slight reaction, and with a much quieter feeling small sales of March were made at 9¾d. and June at 9¾d., with spot sellers at 9½d. Subsequently the market turned very quiet, closing with sellers at the last-mentioned quotations. The revival of speculative interest is due to the smaller bark-shipments from Java for 1906, the total showing a decrease of over 2,000,000 lb. as compared with 1905. Interest is now centred in the bark-sale at Amsterdam next week, at which reduced supplies will be offered. On this result the future market-course will depend, and meanwhile operators are marking time. The possibilities of a combination to embrace the outside "Dutch" factories is still talked of, but the more important fact must not be overlooked that the future position is in the hands of the Java planters, who are not organised, and until they are so the success of any combination hangs in the balance. Undoubtedly the world's consumption of quinine increased last year, and the outlook is for a further expansion during 1907, as it is anticipated that the requirements of labour on the Cape-to-Cairo Railway and the Panama Canal project will materially assist the consumption. Therefore the position is regarded as having certain elements of "soundness" in it, and if the Java shipments show a falling-off in the early months of this year a steady improvement is not unlikely, with the possibility of "shilling quinine" in the spring.

The thirteenth public sale of the Amsterdam brand of the quinine will be held at Amsterdam on Thursday, January 24, when 18 lots, amounting to 50,000 oz. net of Ph. G. II. sulphate,

will be offered; also 400 kilos., according to various Pharmacopœias.

RESORCIN.—Pure medicinal is quoted 8s. 3d., and re-sublimed medicinal at from 2s. to 2s. 1½d. per lb.

RHUBARB.—Fifty cases have arrived, part round High-dried.

SALOL.—The present quotations for B.P. are from 2s. to 2s. 1½d. per lb., according to quantity.

SARSAPARILLA.—The arrivals include 22 bales grey Jamaica, 12 bales red native Jamaica, and 40 bales Mexican; the latter is quoted 5½d. per lb., c.i.f., but practically no grey or Lima is offered.

SENEGA.—The usual winter demand has been conspicuous by its absence this season, and the root is fairly plentiful at 2s. 1d. net on the spot.

SHELLAC.—An auction was held on Tuesday, at which 427 cases were offered, of which 43 Button sold at steady rates, including rather weak blocky No. 1 at 186s. to 190s.; No. 2 weak blocky, 177s. to 178s.; Circle 2's, 170s. to 177s.; and free thirds, 150s. to 152s. Twenty-seven cases Garnet were bought in, including A.C. at 202s. 6d., and 100 cases inferior blocky T.N. orange were bought in at 160s. to 175s. per cwt. Privately the market has been steady on the spot, fair T.N. orange selling on a basis of 213s. to 214s. Futures are firm, the small sales including March delivery at 210s. 6d., closing sellers at 211s.

SPERMACETI is firm and in good demand at 1s. 3½d. per lb. for American refined on the spot.

SPICES.—The weekly auctions were resumed on Wednesday, when the moderate supplies met with a quiet demand. Of Jamaica *Ginger* about 20 packages sold, including ordinary to fair ordinary part wormy at 59s. to 61s.; 95 cases, 409 bags, and 56 bales Cochín and Calicut were offered, of which 110 sold, including medium and small cut and scraped at 50s., brown tips at 28s. 6d., cuttings at 28s., and washed rough Cochín dull wormy at 25s. 6d. to 27s.; 38 bags plump limed Japan were bought in. Forty-five bags Aleppy *Pepper* offered and sold at 5½d. for fair, and of 120 bags Lampong 40 sold at 4½d. Privately the demand on the spot continues slow, fair Singapore being quoted 5¾d. For arrival sales of January-March shipment Continent have been made at 4¾d. At auction 402 bags White Singapore pepper offered and 242 bags sold, a few bags fair at 6¾d., but mostly without reserve at 6½d. to 6¾d., being lower. Privately the market for Singapore on the spot is steady—at 6¾d. for fair, and for arrival the tone is rather easier, with sellers of January-March shipment at 6¾d., c.i.f., d/w. *Chillies* were dearer, 44 bags Nyassaland selling at 49s. to 57s. for fair to good bright and 45s. for yellowish. *Pimento* quiet; 418 bags were offered, and 50 bags sold, without reserve, at 2½d. to 2¾d. per lb. *Nutmegs* were easier; of 39 boxes Singapore 20 sold without reserve: 80's, old import, re-weights, at 10½d.; 83 West Indian packages offered and 53 sold, 71's at 10d., 74's at 9d., 80's at 9d., 81's rather rough at 8½d., 84's limey at 6½d., 87's at 8d., 107's to 110's at 6d., 124's at 5½d., 130's dark at 4½d. Of *v.I. Mace* 19 packages offered and sold, palish wormy at 1s. 4d., pale reddish at 1s. 3d. to 1s. 4d., fair red at 1s. 3d., broken at 1s. to 1s. 2d. per lb. *Zanzibar Cloves* partly sold at 7d. for ordinary damp, and a few cases picked *Penang* were bought in at 1s. 3d. Privately delivery market has been dull and easier, the sales including Zanzibar for January-March at 6½d. to 7d., and March-May 7½d. to 7½d.

TURMERIC.—At drysaltery auction 325 bags bright Madras finger were bought in at 29s. to 30s. per cwt.

VANILLA.—At auction the small quantity of 220 tins was offered, and practically all sold at previous sale rates, the following prices being paid:

Seychelles.—Fair to good, 7½ in. to 8 in., 12s.; 6½ in. to 8 in., 8s. 6d. to 10s. 6d.; 6½ in. to 7½ in., 7s. 6d. to 10s.; 6 in. to 7 in., 6s. 6d. to 9s. 6d.; 3½ in. to 6½ in., 5s. 3d. to 9s.; splits, 4 in. to 7 in., 5s. 6d.; and common, 5s. to 5s. 6d. *Bourbon.*—Fair to good, 4½ in., 6s. 6d. to 6s. 9d.; 4 in. to 4½ in., 6s. 6d.; 3½ in. to 4 in., 6s. to 6s. 3d.; splits, 7 in. to 7½ in., 6s. 9d.; 6½ in. to 7 in., 6s. 6d.; 3 in. to 6½ in., 5s. 6d. to 6s.

WAX, JAPAN, is firmer, business having been done at 59s. 6d. spot, 60s. being now asked.

Business Changes.

Properly authenticated business notices (not being advertisements) are inserted in this section free of charge if promptly communicated to the Editor.

THE BOW BRIDGE DRUG-STORES have been opened at 238 Bow Road, London, E.

THE PORTWAY DRUG-STORES have been opened at 75 Portway, West Ham, London, E.

MESSRS. HOSKINS & Co. have purchased Mr. Church's business at King's Parade, Southall.

MR. W. M. REESON, chemist and druggist, will shortly open a business at High Street, Erith.

MR. L. H. KNIGHT, chemist and druggist, is shortly opening a business at 3 The Exchange, Purley.

MR. TOM BROOKS, chemist and druggist, has removed from 74 to 87 Turnpike Lane, Hornsey, N.

MR. J. M. GRANT, dispensing chemist, has opened the Maxim Drug-stores at 84 West Street, Erith.

BOOTS, LTD., have taken in another shop at Rye Lane, Peckham, S.E., also at Thames Street, Windsor.

MR. A. G. MARTIN has bought the business of the late Mr. H. Long, pharmaceutical chemist, at 132 High Street, Croydon.

MR. G. C. OWEN has disposed of his business at Welwyn, Herts, to Mr. F. S. Higgins, chemist and druggist, Stevenage.

THE WOOD BROS. GLASS BOTTLE CO., LTD., of Barnsley, have removed their London office to 11 Dyers Buildings, Holborn, E.C.

THE branch business of Mr. W. Gray at 261 High Street North, East Ham, is now under the management of Mr. W. T. Graham.

THE business of Mr. E. Phillips, chemist and druggist, 214 Devons Road, Bow, is now being carried on under the name of "P. Parker."

MESSRS. J. SAVAGE & Co., LTD., Bradford, have bought the business of Mr. Frank Deighton, chemist and druggist, 43 Otley Road, Bradford.

MR. T. JAMES, chemist, has acquired premises at 78 Stoke Newington Road, London, N.E., which he will open as soon as the necessary alterations are completed.

MR. D. T. EVANS, chemist and druggist, has taken over from Mr. A. Boulton, chemist and druggist, the business he formerly carried on at 8 Station Road, Westgate-on-Sea.

MESSRS. P. BEIERSDORF & Co., medical-plaster manufacturers, of Hamburg, have opened a London branch at 7 and 8 Idol Lane, E.C., under the management of Mr. E. C. Wilkerling.

THE business of Marion James & Kerr, Ltd., Globe Road Works, London, N.E. (in liquidation), with all trade-mark rights, has been acquired by Mr. James Walker, chemist, Paisley, and will be continued by him under the trade name J. Knox Walker & Co., at Globe Road.

OWING to a dissolution of partnership Mr. William Harrington, chemist and druggist, has retired from the firm of Harrington & Nicholson, chemists, of Lowther Street, Whitehaven, and the business will in future be continued under the same style by Mr. George France Nicholson, chemist and druggist.

MR. J. J. JACKSON, pharmaceutical chemist, has converted his business into a private limited liability company, with the object of allowing two of his assistants to take active partnership shares. The company will trade as Chave & Jackson, Ltd., and the directors are, besides Mr. Jackson, Mr. E. M. Whiting, chemist and druggist, who has been connected with the business for the past twelve years, and Mr. W. R. Bufton, pharmaceutical chemist and Fellow of the Spectacle-makers' Company, who has been associated with Mr. Jackson for nine years.



BUSINESS INFORMATION.—We have very full records of the makers or agents for articles and products connected with the chemical and drug trades, and supply information respecting them by post to inquirers. Inquiries regarding any articles which cannot be traced in this manner are inserted under "Information Wanted."

George Barry Hill.

We are requested to ask our readers if they know of the whereabouts of George Barry Hill, who about twenty-five years ago, was with Mr. Beckett, Victoria Dock Road, Tidal Basin, E. Any information about his present address would be of real service to Mr. Hill. (259/31.)

Non-Alcoholic Quinine-wine.

SIR,—I once wrote you inquiring what the stuff sold as "orange-quinine wine (non-alcoholic)" by co-ops. could be made from. Now, may I ask your subscribers, by your permission, what their opinion may be as regards an article that ought to be B.P. in every constituent; also what are our food and drugs inspectors doing that such trading can be carried on without challenge in the courts of justice? This trading is as vital to your subscribers as any substitution of proprietaries, especially in an article in such demand as vin. quiniæ, B.P. The C.D.A. should test this matter and the principle it contains as regards the B.P.

I am, yours,

A RETAILER FOR FORTY YEARS. (259/55.)

[Our correspondent overlooks the fact that if the title accurately describes the article and the preparation is not injurious to health, there is no offence under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.—EDITOR.]

Bigger than the Biggest.

SIR,—I see that two gentlemen are making claims as to which is the largest Parliamentary Division. Are they not both wrong? In Parliamentary discussions the basis is generally taken by the number of electors, and not by acreage. According to the Registrar-General's returns, the Romford Division of Essex is an easy first, with 217,085 electors, and Walthamstow Division, with 185,549, second. Thus both first and second places fall to Essex, both divisions only electing one member each. It should be remembered that only 63 per cent. of the adult male population of England and Wales are registered as voters. If these gentlemen started the discussion on the question of the amount of work Divisional Secretaries have to do, I think Romford will be quite at the top, as it is only reasonable to suppose that the largest population requires the greatest number of chemists to cater for them.

Yours faithfully,

East Ham.

F. C. WARDALE.

How I used to Make Acetum Scillæ.

Take a pottle-bottle, two pieces of feeding-bottle tubing, and piece of indiarubber tubing 18 in. to 2 ft. long (or enough to reach the bottom of the pottle-bottle), 1 lb. of squill and acetic acid to make acet. scillæ as per Pharmacopœia. Mix this with three-quarters of the water required, arrange the tube in the bottle so that the end is in the lowest part, put in some of the squill and the mixed acetic acid. (If all the root is put in at once it may get packed too tight.) After twenty-four hours pour in some water and allow a like quantity to flow from the pottle-bottle through the tube; repeat this until the amount of acetum scillæ is obtained.

Advantages: No squeezing in tincture-press, no filtration, no muddy mixture to throw away at the end of this, but a beautifully clear preparation and no rusting of the tincture-press.

G. E. B.

Stocking Oxygen.

SIR,—I have been asked by one of the local doctors to stock oxygen for pneumonia cases. Can any member of the trade advise me as to the best way of conducting this part of business, what to charge for the gas and also the cylinders, and what size cylinders to keep in stock?

Yours, etc.,

Smethwick.

H. M. TRANMER.

Legal Queries.

See the "C. & D. Diary, 1905," for much legal information as to all trade matters. In any circumstance not covered by the articles therein, state the case explicitly with all particulars and submit to the Editor.

T. M. (Ireland) has not sent his name and address.

Perplexed (248/71) has not sent his name and address.

Doubtful (251/71).—See reply to "Wincarnis" (*C. & D.*, December 29, 1906, p. 980) as to wine-selling at unlicensed branches.

Democrat (259/62).—When asking legal questions you should be perfectly specific. Six distinct Acts are referred to on p. 227 of the *Diary*, and we have to guess which of these you refer to. The provision as to use of a warranty as a defence to a charge under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts is made by Section 20 of the 1899 Act. It is not sufficient to prove that the article was bought with a warranty; it must also be proved that when it was sold it was in the same state as when purchased. The law of the matter is fully stated on p. 227.

R. H. (259/11).—There is no legal process by which you can compel your landlord to make structural alterations on your business-premises. A solicitor is not required in such a matter, except that some people seem to be impressed with letters from solicitors, and your landlord may be one. A solicitor will charge you 6s. 8d. for each conversation you have with him, and a small fee for each thing he does for you. If he succeeds where you have failed, his bill may be a long one, but 10l. should cover it, and this may be money well spent by you.

C. H. C. F. (259/47).—Paragraph 20 on p. 269 of the *C. & D. Diary* will show you that only six medicated wines are non-excisable. Wincarnis containing quinine has, no doubt, been held by the Board of Inland Revenue to be fully medicated with a quinine-salt, and as soon as that is the case the preparation is taken out of the excisable class and becomes liable to medicine stamp-duty, being recommended or held out for the prevention, cure, or relief of human ailments. The Board is not accustomed to require two licence-duties in respect to the sale of one article. Unmedicated Wincarnis is not liable to medicine stamp-duty, because it is officially regarded as a wine, and pays duty as such, a wine-licence being required by those who sell it.

Vibrona (260/58) asks: If a customer writes an order for a bottle of medicated wine, encloses it in an envelope addressed to a branch which holds a wine-licence, and leaves it at another address to be forwarded, does this constitute a sale at the latter address? [By "medicated wine" our correspondent means excisable wine, and by "another address" a different and unlicensed set of the licensee's business-premises. In *Platts v. Beattie* a traveller accepted an addressed postcard order for excisable liquor from a customer at the latter's premises, and immediately posted the card to his principal's headquarters: the sale was held to be at the headquarters and not at the customer's premises. This decision would probably cover our correspondent's case; but the Revenue authorities are careful to distinguish between casual circumstances and regular custom.]

B. D. (257/47) says that "at a committee-meeting of a charitable dispensary a question arose, Can a person, not being a qualified chemist, supply such drugs as paregoric, etc., to the said dispensary?" (Wholesale dealers are not, by Section 15 of the Pharmacy Act, required to be registered chemists so far as "supplying poisons in the ordinary course of wholesale dealing" is concerned. This appears to answer "B. D.'s" question in the affirmative; but Section 17 exempts from the labelling provisions "sales by wholesale to retail dealers in the ordinary course of retail dealing." The Act does not define "retail dealer," but the term implies those registered under the Act, and those exempted by Section 16 and the 1869 Amendment Act, neither including a charitable dispensary. Hence the sale mentioned is covered by Section 16; but under Section 17 it must be treated as a retail transaction, and the seller may, by carrying out the retail conditions as to labelling under Section 17, build up a case against himself for prosecution under Section 15.]

Jena (256/38).—You give us no evidence that your customer obtained his knowledge from the railway company as to the origin of the goods; consequently we do not understand upon what grounds you could sue the company for damages. It may be a matter for addressing the company; but do not take legal proceedings until you make sure (1) that you have been damaged, and (2) that the damage is due to the wilful violation by the company's servants of some agreement between you and the company.

Miscellaneous Inquiries.

We endeavour to reply promptly and practically to trade questions of general interest, but cannot guarantee insertion of replies on a particular date, nor can we repeat information given during the past twelve months.

T. B. F. (259/46) and *J. W. B.* (259/53).—**PHARMACY IN CANADA.**—Both these correspondents (one with Minor certificate, the other an L.P.S.I.) want to know what prospects there may be for them with small capital in Canada. So far as the Eastern provinces are concerned, the conditions for immigrant pharmacists are not so good as in Great Britain and Ireland, for the simple reason that the pharmacy differs in some respects, and with these differences immigrants are not familiar, so that their market value is proportionately lower than in the Old Country. Moreover, the Minor certificate and the Irish Licence do not entitle the holders to practise as retail chemists; in most provinces the qualifications are accepted for registration as assistants, and thereafter the individuals have to go through a modified collegiate course and pass an examination before they are entitled to go into business on their own account. All who go out to Canada must be prepared to face this examination and registration ordeal, no matter what qualifications they hold. As to the prospects for them when they get there, we have on several occasions during the past two years shown that the West is the only part where the future looks hopeful, the rest of Canada being, like the Old Country, well stocked with retail pharmacists, and the conditions as to competition are as keen there as here. The most favourable circumstance for those who leave the Old Country for Canada, because they think there are fewer opportunities for success here, is that when they get there they have to face new conditions, and failure rather than success is an ever-present incentive to enterprise and hard work. Even those who have failed in the country through sheer laziness become, in the hustle of North America, good workers and successful. They have to "put a move on," as they say out there. While this reply is to two correspondents it will doubtless be read by many assistants whose thoughts are turned to the West, and we may commend to them the letter by "Independence" in our issue of January 5, p. 36, where the writer says: "There is absolutely no demand for the assistants" in the newly opened country in the Western provinces. Our correspondent is a Minor man, who has gone out with the ultimate object of opening a pharmacy, but, as a canny Scot, he farms while he waits an opportunity of an opening in his own business. Our correspondents also ask the usual rates of pay, and if they can secure a situation before going out. Registered assistants get from \$10 to \$15 a week, outdoors. The only way to get a situation is to go out on chance.

Syntax (76/17).—The TERRIER IS SUFFERING FROM CHOREA, a not uncommon sequel of distemper. Seeing that arsenic and strychnine have failed, give the following pill twice a day:

Potass. bromid.	...	...	...	gr. iiij.
Ext. conii	...	...	...	gr. ¼
Ext. gentianæ	...	...	...	q.s.

Ut fiat pilula.

O. T. (254/6).—**OVARY TONIC FOR HENS:**

Ferri sulphatis	...	...	...	3ij.
Calcii phosphatis	...	...	...	3j.
Pulv. tragacanth.	...	...	...	gr. v.
Glucosi	...	...	...	q.s.

Ut fiat massa. Divide in pil. L. One twice daily.

Chemist (228/50).—**SPIRIT-BLENDING**, or compounding, is limited to the licensed rectifier, but it is permitted to mix in certain proportions essential oils and fruit-juices, etc., with sugar and plain spirits for making such cordials as raspberry-brandy or cherry-whisky. Some recipes for such purposes are given in Makins' "Licensed-Wholesaleers' Handbook" (Christy, 113 Farringdon Road, London. 2s. 6d.).

Ncho (37/16).—**DOG CONDITION-POWDERS.**—We can only detect sugar of milk in the powder, but possibly there is a trace of arsenic. Alkaloids which we suspected are absent.

S. C. (246/3).—The terms for outdoor apprentices vary from payment to them of 5l. to 20l. a year to payment of a 50l. premium to the employer. The former prevails in Scotland, the latter in the best-class businesses in England.

Grateful (260/70).—We have not seen the book. Have you "Diseases and Remedies"? It is specially written for chemists.

R. M. (70/22).—Try Messrs. Duncan, Flockhart & Co., Canongate, Edinburgh. You will find a good deal about ethyl-chloride anæsthesia in the "Lancet" for December 29, 1906.

Coming Events.

Notices for insertion under this heading should be received by the Editor on Wednesday of each week.

Tuesday, January 15.

Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, 17 Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C. Reception by the President.
Huddersfield Chemists' Association, Queen Hotel, at 8.45 p.m. Ordinary meeting.

Wednesday, January 16.

Society of Arts, John Street, Adelphi, London, W.C., at 8 p.m. Adjourned discussion on Mr. J. W. Gordon's paper, "Patent-law Reform."

Royal Microscopical Society, 20 Hanover Square, London, W., at 8 p.m. The President will deliver his annual address on "The Flowering Plants of the Mesozoic Age in the Light of Recent Discoveries." There will also be an exhibition of mounted specimens of fresh-water polyzoa by Mr. Rousselet.

Wolverhampton Chemists' Association, Star and Garter Hotel, at 8.30 p.m. Ordinary meeting.

Bournemouth Pharmaceutical Association, Gervis Hall Restaurant, Gervis Place, at 7.30 p.m. Whist-drive. Tickets (including refreshments) 1s. 6d. each from Mr. W. A. Bingham, Hon. Secretary.

Thames Valley Chemists' Association, Kingston Hotel (opposite Kingston Station), at 8 p.m. Papers on "The Apprenticeship Question," by Mr. H. M. Harvey, Demonstrator of Pharmaceutics to the Pharmaceutical Society, and the President (Mr. W. J. U. Woolcock).

Chemists' Ball at Whitehall Rooms. Tickets from Mr. V. C. Hewlett, 40 Charlotte Street, London, E.C.

Thursday, January 17.

Chemical Society, Burlington House, Piccadilly, London, W., at 8.30 p.m. Ordinary meeting, at which the following papers will be communicated: "The Relation between Absorption Spectra and Optical Rotatory Power," Part I.: "The Effect of Unsaturation and Stereoisomerism," by Mr. A. W. Stewart. "Organic Derivatives of Silicon," Part II.: "The Synthesis of Di-ethyl Propyl Benzyl Silicol, its Sulphonation, and the Resolution of the Sulphonic Derivatives into Optically Active Compounds," by Professor F. S. Kipping. "The Association of Phenols in the Liquid Condition," by Dr. J. T. Hewitt and Mr. T. F. Winmill. "A New Mercuric Oxychloride," by Dr. J. T. Hewitt. "Aromatic Selenonium Bases," by Messrs. S. Smiles and T. P. Hilditch. "The Relation of Colour and Fluorescence to Constitution," by Professor A. G. Green. "The Constitution of Silver Nitrite: A Correction," by Dr. E. Divers. "Preparation of Chromyl Chloride," by Messrs. F. D. Law and F. M. Perkin. "Tetraketopiperazine," by Messrs. A. T. de Loupied and A. Rule.

Chemists' Assistants' Association, 73 Newman Street, Oxford Street, London, W., at 9 p.m. Mr. J. Howell Evans, M.B., F.R.C.S., on "Some Points in the Relation of the Chemist and Practitioner."

North-East Lancashire Chemists' Association, Eccles' Assembly Rooms, Station Road, Blackburn, at 8 p.m. Social evening and dance. Tickets from Mr. John Rennie, Hon. Secretary.

Friday, January 18.

Royal Institution of Great Britain, Albemarle Street, Piccadilly, London, W., at 9 p.m. Sir Andrew Noble, Bart., will discourse on "Fifty Years of Explosives."

Saturday, January 19.

Inter-Pharmacy Football League Match. Westminster v. London.

THE prizes and certificates to the students of the Northampton Institute, Clerkenwell, London, E.C., will be distributed by Mr. Evan Spicer, J.P., at the annual conversazione on January 25.

THE Western Chemists' Association of London are to hold a whist-drive at the Norfolk Hotel, London Street, W., on January 23. Tickets (2s. 6d. each) from Mr. H. Raithby Procter, Hon. Secretary, 113 The Grove, Hammersmith, W.

NOTTINGHAM AND NOTTS PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.—At this month's meeting, which takes place on January 23, instead of Mr. Royce's paper which appears on the syllabus, the two Bills dealing with pharmacy and the sale of poisons will be discussed, and a resolution will be submitted recommending the advisability of Parliament referring these Bills to a Select Committee, with a view to securing legislation on the best provisions of both.

College Notes.

METROPOLITAN COLLEGE OF CHEMISTRY AND PHARMACY.—The results of the recent class examinations were: *Silver Medallist*, Mr. Frank Stawson; *Bronze Medallists*, Messrs. M. Parson and R. Brooke. *Certificates* were awarded to Messrs. F. Stawson, M. Parson, R. Brooke, A. Prince, L. B. Barrow, A. N. Harris, R. Malone, J. Rees, A. I. Jones, F. Davies, and H. P. Haguc. The next evening lantern-lecture will be given on January 22, by Mr. T. Maben, F.C.S., on "Bacteriology as Applied to Medicine." The February lecture on "The Production of Toned Lantern-slides by Development," by Mr. J. D. Kettle, B.Sc., F.C.S., should be of practical interest to chemist-photographers. Tickets can be obtained from the Principal of the College.

WHERE TO STUDY.

The following educational institutions are advertising in this issue:

School of Pharmacy, 17 Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C.
South London School of Pharmacy, 325 Kennington Road, London, S.E.

Metropolitan College of Pharmacy, 160 and 162 Kennington Park Road, London, S.E.

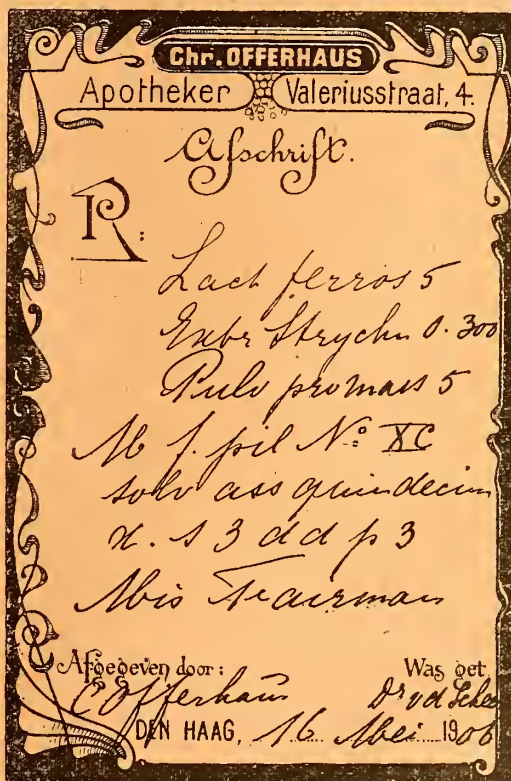
London College of Chemistry, Pharmacy, and Botany, 323 Clapham Road, London, S.W.

South of England College of Pharmacy, 186 Clapham Road, London, S.W.

Northern College of Pharmacy, 100 and 102 Burlington Street, Manchester.

Barrie, Thos. S., 157 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow.

Prescription Problem.



Wanted: Transcriptions and translations of the above prescription on postcards.

THE "KEW BULLETIN," No. 9, has been published this week, and may be got for 4d. through any bookseller. There is little or nothing pertaining to the drug-trade in it.

THE TEATS were a penny each, and the customer was the village schoolmaster. The chemist was a wit and keen at figures. "Will you have four for 3d. or seven for 6d.?" said the latter. Which rate ought the buyer to have selected?

Exchange Column—Bargains.

TERMS.

One halfpenny per word with name and address. One penny per word if we register the address and attach a number.

No Advertisement inserted for less than 6d.

TO BUYERS AND SELLERS.

We take every care to ensure that proprietary and other goods advertised in this column are genuine surplus stock of reputable persons in business, and are compelled to refuse advertisements sent by those who, when occasion requires, decline to satisfy reasonable inquiries as to their *bona-fides*.

We again call the attention of those who use this column for the sale or purchase of goods to the desirability of using our Deposit System. Some forward goods before they receive money for them, and others forward money to advertisers before they have even seen the goods. Disappointment in such circumstances is bound to happen now and then, and it is to prevent this, as well as to check fraud, that our Deposit System was instituted.

The buyer sends us the money for the goods, and when we hear from him that they are satisfactory, and not till then, we hand over the money to the seller. A commission of 6d. is charged by us on any transaction of 3l. or less, and 1s. if above that amount. The commission is payable by the buyer, and should be included in the money sent to us. All Cheques and Postal Orders should be made payable to "Edward Halse," and crossed "Martin's Bank, Ltd."

FOR DISPOSAL.

APPARATUS.

PESSARY mould, 6.0 grain, Maw; now; what offers? "S.,
14 Warner Road, Camberwell.

BOOKS AND PERIODICALS.

WHAT offers? "P. J. F. and Chemists' Annual, 1906." 94/03, Office of this Paper.

WHAT offers for 20 years' "CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST," unbound, carriage forward? SMITH, Chemist, Wellingborough.

"NOSTRUMS," a pamphlet giving the composition of all prominently advertised patent-medicines of every description; 7d. P.O. H. MARX, Bain Square, Dundee.

"PHARMACOPEDIA," 7s.; "B.P.," 4s.; "Newth's Chemistry," 3s. 6d.; "P. & K. Organic," 3s.; "Art of Dispensing" (new), 3s.; "Lawson's Botany," 3s.; "Everitt's Physics," 2s.; "Ince's Grammar," 2s. 6d.; all carriage paid. R. FLETCHER, 69 Gloucester Road, Regent's Park, N.W.

SQUIRE'S "Companion," Attfield's "Day on Headaches," 4s. each; "Pharmacopoeia 85," Beasley's "Formulary," "Health Physiology," Reynolds's "Chemistry IV.," Balfour's "Physics," Bruce's "Materia Medica," Roscoe's "Chemistry," "Attfield," ninth, 2s. 6d. each; Pereira's "Prescriptis," "Mouth and Teeth," "Practical Dispensing," "Photography," "Bothamley," Fiva's "Grammar," Smith's "Geometry," Hall's "Algebra," Arnold's "Latin Composition," Wellington's "French Grammar," Lydstone's "Gonorrhoea," 1s. each; dental appliances wanted. 88/33, Office of this Paper.

OPTICAL AND PHOTOGRAPHIC.

WHAT offers for Butcher's 84s. 1905 1/2-plate "Midg" band-camera, in solid leather case; condition perfect. SLEIGH, Chemist, Willenhall.

FOR disposal, cheap, new, in perfect condition, about 1 gross spectacle and folder frames; 2 gross pairs lenses. 92/17, Office of this Paper.

MICROSCOPE., Swift, 1/2, 3 objectives, double nose-piece, 4 doz. mat. med. slides; cheap. GLENHOLME, Longlands Park Road, Sidecup.

BIUNIAL outfit, with 12-ft. screen, slides, etc.; cheapest ever offered. Stamped addressed envelope for particulars, BENSON, Chemist, Wigan.

PROPRIETARY ARTICLES.

1/2 lb. Rio Aletris cordial, 1 Nativelle's tablets, 2 Stuart's tablets, 2s. 3d.; 3 bromo-phos., 1s. 1 1/2d.; 1 Hommel's hematogen, 2s. 9d.; 2 Angier's throat tabs, 1s. 1 1/2d.; 21 Koko, 1s. 9d.; 8 doz. Keen's corn-cure, 5 doz. Keen's cold-cure, 6 doz. Keen's pile-cure, 3 Frampton's pills, 1s. 1 1/2d.; 4 liqozone ointment, 1s. 1 1/2d.; W. vin ipecac., 1s. 6d. per lb.; 7 lb. potas. brom., 11d. per lb.; all patents clean; half retail price. ELLISSON, Hednesford.

SHARES.

SHARES for sale. See p. 62.

SHOP FITTINGS.

WINDOW carboys, 5 gal., 3 half-gal., for sale; what offers? WILFRED BRADLEY, Petersfield.

A BARGAIN.—£13 10s.; wall case, 12 ft. run of 60 drawers, shelves above, lockers beneath, sound condition, modern; cost £25. RANSOM, Chemist, Witney, Oxon.

MUST sell; room wanted; any offer accepted; 2 12-gal. pear-shaped carboys, with cut stoppers, and 4 13-in. mahogany stands for ditto; 2 24-in. specie-jars (1 slightly cracked), and 4 square 18-in. stands for ditto; 1 6-ft. mahogany counter-case, with falling down and sliding trays, by Treble; 1 well-made mahogany show-case, with deep drawer, on castors; 6 mahogany-framed glazed doors and panels for window-enclosure; seen any time. 13 Hereford Road, Bayswater, W.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BARGAIN.—A 40 gal. cask finest Brunswick black; also 3 1-gal. tins, at 2s. 6d. per gal. "P. B." (94/10), Office of this Paper.

NATIONAL check-till, cost £38, good as new, lowest cash price £25; 3 "Easy" sign-writers, used only once, cost 30s., sell 15s. ELLISSON, Hednesford.

QUANTITY microscope-slides, botanical, entomological, etc., cheap; also books, aeronautics, botany, chemistry, electricity, microscopy, photography, optics. "CHEMIST," 14 Orchard Road, Kingston, Surrey.

TOOTH instruments, fine set, 14 plated, mahogany case, £2 2s.; another 12, not plated, Clendon's, £1; lantern-slides, 40 physiological, 12s.; microscopic-slides, 8 doz., 8s.; Turner's laboratory lamp, combined Bunsen, blast, and incandescent, new, burns petrol, cost \$12.50, 12s.; shampoo-powders, 2 gross twopenny, 6s. gross. HICKMAN, 13 Clairville Gardens, Hanwell.

WANTED.

C. & D. posted Saturdays. State price for year, 151 Market Street, Hyde.

SMALL set re-agents, apparatus, etc. "M.," 104 Dodworth Road, Barnsley.

GARDNER'S patent Rapid mixer, D size, band-power. HOLIDAY & Co., Durbam.

NEWTH'S "Inorganic Chemistry." "CETYSAL," 2 Rounton Road, Waltham Abbey.

QUAIN'S Dictionary. State lowest price, carriage paid, PEIRSON, Chemist, New Brighton.

MINOR books, chemists' books, for cash or exobange. GOWER, Book-seller, Waterloo, Liverpool.

TWO second-hand tincture-presses, 4-gal. size. State price and full particulars, 63/29, Office of this Paper.

SMALL cash till; good condition; approval; cheap for cash. HERWOOD, Chemist, Princess Street, Bury.

FORMULA purchased, hair, skin, complexion, etc.; good price. W. LEWIS, 12 Sheldon Street, London, W.

"BRITISH & COLONIAL DRUGGIST" of July 6, 1906; clean and uncut. Send to 64/20, Office of this Paper.

OPTICIAN'S trial-case, mounted lenses, good condition. State contents and price, BLENKIRON, Chemist, Edinburgh.

10-INCH induction coil, Mackenzie-Davidson brake accumulators, high-frequency outfit. 93/19, Office of this Paper.

CLEAN 2d. wrapped soaps, any brand. State lowest price and quantity, "BUYER" (97/20), Office of this Paper.